

ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE OF THE
THEORY OF THE FLOW

By

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Table of Contents

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	13
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
SUMMARY	13
CHAPTER I	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	1
2. METHODS	17
Research Sample	17
Research Sample	17
Research Sample	17
3. RESULTS	21
Variable Results	21
Unclassified Persons	21
Foreign Applicants	21
4. THEORY OF RACIAL DIFFERENCES	21
Racial Life Structure and Language	21
Climate and Life Structure	21
Racial Structure and Life Structure	21
Population Differences in America	21
Foreign Applicants	21
5. CONCLUSIONS	21
CHAPTER II	
6. RESEARCH SAMPLE DATA	21
7. TEST SAMPLE DATA	21
8. UNCLASSIFIED CASES	21

GENERAL INTRODUCTION [View PDF](#)

1831

GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH [View PDF](#)

1832

Table of Contents

Figure	Page
1.1 General Measurements	10
1.2 Rostrum Length	10
1.3 Eye Measurements	10
1.4 Alar Bone Measurements	10
1.5 Forearm Bone Measurements	10
1.6 Close-up of Skull	10
1.7 Skull Bone Measurements	10
1.8 Reproductive Parts	10
1.9 Close-up of Frontal Plate	10
1.10 Frontal Bone Measurements	10
1.11 One-Quarter Skull	10
1.12 One Half Skull	10
1.13 Three-Quarter Skull	10
1.14 Frontal Plate	10
1.5 Forearm Length by Group	10
1.7 Anterior Forearm Curvature	10
1.4 Scattergram for	10
1.1 Scattergram for	10

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SPRINGER FEDERAL CORPUSAL ANALYSIS
BACE ASSIGNMENT FROM THE MUSEUM

By

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The question of race has been a long standing debate
in the field of Anthropology. However, forensic
anthropologists must yield to society when unknown remains
must be identified. Increasing need for accurate race
assessment from postmortem skeletal remains has emphasized
the lack of single, replicable methods by which to
accomplish the task. Several ideas and techniques have been
proposed, but without adequate results.

Admission General Corvatore was first suggested and
conducted by C. Dale Stewart in 1982. The technique used
is that simply, which involved "inserting" the bone with the
tip of a wedge under the proximal end, was subjective at
least and he compared single measurements against others
without the assistance of discriminant function analysis.
Two later studies only reused Stewart's technique and/or

Applied Anthropology

There has been a consistent bias in anthropology with the great anthropologists on some populations (e.g., the Ape of the drive for unity of all races, the concept of classification of populations has become associated with racism as especially troublesome for forensic anthropologists. Questions of age, sex, and other characteristics are answered in an attempt to individualize unidentified human remains. This includes necessity to construct tall to report race would make the anthropologist conflict in his duty.

The applied science of forensic anthropology has little to do with the debate about the existence of races. The controversy is over natural biological divisions--Chauvin (1992). Modern anthropologists rarely support the dividing of humankind into four or five categories. The concept of race as a biological aspect is rejected. Constitutive and a true biological phenomenon (Robinson, 1970). Races are based on morphological, including skeletal, traits. However, this is still fraught with problems due to individual and population variation (Dobson, 1990).

kind is a popular concept. *Intelligence* is a good example, standing as a measure of good judgement. *Intelligents* are genetically different, except for identical twins. According to population genetics, which is the foundation of choice, races are mainly individuals, who are geographically isolated, sharing collective features passed down by a common ancestor and modified to some degree by environmental pressures. Groups of organisms usually may eventually form new species, but modern technologies and use are fast taking down the isolation factor in human beings. (Harris, 1994) Variations, such as skin color, exhibit gradients across geographical areas. Such distributions are called clines, which can not be neatly categorized. "If races did not exist they would have to be invented. Since they do exist they need not be invented, they need to be understood" (Robabinsky, 1998, p. 74)

While anthropologists are moving away from a deterministic definition of race, the general public's understanding of the concept is a central topic in forensic anthropology. Everyone in our society has a "racial identity," though the biological and cultural definitions may differ. While race is a difficult concept at best, the fact remains that in American culture people are categorized. The classifications are most often based on skin color. Due to the variety within groups, however, that variable is not always readily apparent. Nor is it obvious is the reason that a forensic anthropologist often

comment: People of mixed ethnicity (people of many different ethnicities) are not in the ethnic category which only identified families and may identification of ethnicity. Culture from the ethnic side are separate entities. The comment: ethnicity is understandably has frequent different: ethnicity-related rate as a solution.

Forensic anthropologists are asked to provide a precise (if not unopinionated) medical and legal identification in order to make a positive identification of the person. Part of a person's profile is race. The categories for race used by the forensic anthropologist must reflect those in use by the larger society. Three or four racial classifications are commonly used today. Those of European, African-American, Slavic and Middle Eastern descent are categorized as Caucasoids or Whites. Africans are included in the Negroid or Black race, while Asians and Native Americans are either grouped as Mongoloids or maintained as separate entities. The National Crime Information Center, which is the law enforcement data bank for missing and recovered persons, offers five race classifications: White, Black, Asian, Native American, and Unknown.

Racial differences are not clearest. There are gradients of a trait, rather than its presence or absence. The problem then becomes that forensic anthropologists rely on diagnostic markers of race, or those that can be compared to a model. Malesian traits, both SMILE and NON-SMILE, fit that criterion. The anthropologist does the

and the anthropologist, on the contrary, will distinguish between individuals and groups (Hollander, 1974, p. 104) as his classification is made.

(3) Forensic Anthropologist's contribution is to assist in the identification. This is a common task. The first part is an individualized analysis and the second is the individual identification. The first stage is done to narrow the search range to a manageable size. Forensic anthropologists' rules for granted are that race can be determined reasonably accurately from skeletal remains. The forensic anthropologist does not attempt to classify but rather to identify. "The medical examiner does not want a theoretical discussion of race, he wants one word to fill in the blank space on a form" (Hollander, 1974, p. 113). Thus we need to get beyond the philosophical questions of race and provide accurate descriptions of the biological diversity in terms of local and societal categories (Ostler, 1984).

Still the problem remains for the forensic anthropologist. While he can readily say verbally determined behavior does not exist, and indeed race is merely the increased frequency of particular genes in a given population, he still must make a determination of an individual's identity based on morphological skeletal characteristics. The anthropologist says he more than the police can most likely classified as white or black or Asian or Native American. He cannot say if the remains were those of an Irish or an Italian, or a Nigerian or

~~affiliation~~—However, we can be sure any ~~study~~ using the individual's temperament or intelligence from the ~~individual~~ ~~person~~ are conflicting racial traits, the forensic anthropologist can only say as much, with little speculation on the actual race classification shown in life. To deny our the chance to provide a racial category is tantamount to denying a gender category. "Equality and inequality are sociological, and identity and diversity are biological phenomena" (Cobden et al., 1988, p. 770).

Many techniques are available to assist in answering the question of racial affiliation, yet physical anthropologists are always seeking more information for their search. The reliability of these methods, especially for postcranial remains, is not always satisfactory. Sexual characteristics are most evident in the cranium. However, the skull is not always available for examination due to the use of high-velocity weaponry or disarticulation. The teeth can be used to a limited extent with current techniques. Wounds on the postcranial bones are few, and most do not provide particularly accurate results.

My research attempted to provide a more accurate technique to determine ancestry from the morphology of the femur. It uses a revision of the technique established by J. Frank in 1961, which is used in both of the other studies of acetabular femoral structures. The methods of the accumulation of the data and its analysis are also presented. The goal of this project is to determine the

category of individualized variation. It is such variation that is the basis of the 'reproducible and easy method of classification'.

This study does not answer the question of why a racial difference should exist initially. In order for the methodology of a statistical feature to be useful in the assessment of a trait such as race, variation must be present. In addition, the variation must be non-random. The shape of the factor is due to genetic, functional, and environmental causes. Huxley (1980) realized this fact, but he did not propose any explanations. This study includes a discussion of an evolutionary implication and interpretation.

All of this has nothing to do with the overall race debate. There is no argument that racial diversity is geographically influenced. The practice of forensic anthropology does not provide evidence for the old stance of racial classification. It merely attempts to provide a label for an individual based on skeletal traits (Chen, 1982). This research is meant only to assist forensic anthropologists in their arduous task of identifying the unknown.

Physical Features

While the fact of the "yellow skin" has long been observed and accepted as a useful manner of describing race, the use of the postcranial measurements that fact has been documented only in a limited number of studies. The utility of the pelvis and limbs was researched, but no simple, single method for assessment was proposed. Most emphasize the need for a combination of bones in the accurate analysis of ancestry: the use of the femur, and in particular anterior femoral curvature, has been suggested in three projects. While the differences between groups were noted by each of the authors, no adequate study has confirmed the use of this trait in the classification of individuals into racial categories.

Anthropological Race Identification

Interest in racial differences in humans reached a high point in the early part of the twentieth century. Numerous studies were done during that period that centered on the variations between whites and blacks. Each focused on a particular bone or area of the body. Some attempted to show the "evolutionary advancement" of the whites. None were adequate for individual race assessment.

Todd (1929) attempted to provide an idea of the variation between the races. The study consisted of the crania of 100 whites and blacks in Cleveland, which included measurements from the Hooten-Todd Collection. Crania of equal age and sex were compared, and the results showed that the difference in the face and trunk. The pelvic bones were similar, which appeared on the lower iliac brim and the narrow pelvic width of blacks. The black lower limb was proportional to the overall length, and that of whites was less proportional. The femur was not specifically addressed. In addition, blacks had more variation for the measured traits. Overall, there were no significant differences found between the races as regards to dimensions of the postcranial bones. However, Todd believed in the "pure" races, and accounted for the lack of variation by admixture.

Kroliko (1942) analyzed the scapula for racial variation. He mostly studied whites. He divided the whites into groups according to region of origin. The overall shape of the scapular body was divided into six types. Racial variations were seen in the percentage of a particular shape in each group. Whites had predominantly triangular shaped scapulae, while blacks exhibited accessory bone borders more frequently. The superior border was varied by race, with whites possessing a more horizontal shape and blacks having oblique borders. The scapular notch showed very little racial variation. No explanations for

the distal end of the femur. The study group included men and women of African and European ancestry, and was free from all inflammatory diseases.

The study by Leirsner (1981) was designed to measure the differences of the greatest acetabular width of the pelvis. The Berry Collection, then still housed at Washington University, was used. The measurement of the greatest width of the greater sciatic foramen showed a small difference between white and black males of 3.3 mm and between females of 2.54 mm, with whites being larger. Weight varied less, but significant racial differences existed (1.63 mm in males, 1.54 mm in females). Distance from the posterior inferior iliac spine to the point at which the lines of the greatest height and greatest width intersected was 3.0 mm larger in white males, but much less significant (1.5 mm) in females. Overall, white subjects were larger than blacks. The reasoning seems to be only that the ilium is smaller in blacks, but Leirsner offered no explanation of why. All the author said was that blacks were less variable, which was against previous thoughts that increased racial mixture, as in American blacks, increased variability.

Inglis (1937) showed that the head of the femur is position ed more laterally and posteriorly placed in blacks than in whites. This conformation makes the knee joint less stable in blacks, but does not answer the question of identification.

temperature, humidity, and light level. Following the 10-day period, between 10 and 15 individuals of each sex and age, 8 emergence date class, were chosen, and several additional flies captured as the remaining pupae were pupariating. Again, no exceptional method of selecting even-aged flies.

In 1983, partially and Moore produced progeny only affected sensitive to sexual differences in long wings. The authors' goal is show the differences between black and white in eye morphology and function of the black eyes. The theory that increased length affected locomotion was analyzed. Five standard measurements of the base, as well as one that was created, were taken on a sample of 31 black and 21 white. The results indicated that adaptation to environmental temperature created changes in the structure of the bases, especially at the posterior of the base. However, no clear and distinct difference was found that would easily separate the groups.

Feeling the postorbital bases, except the front, were largely under-utilized for race assessment, Lewis (1985) studied the points. After the point was connected with "several rubber bands", these measurements were isolated for analysis. The first, Billian breadth, was measured on an isometric board at the maximum width between the ilial orbits. The anteroposterior height, or conjugate diameter, was an average of the distances between the dorsal preorbital and each palpebral crest. The maximum measure

between the groups, (2) comparing the measurements themselves, and (3) determining whether the measurements of each variable were statistically significant. The most diagnostic variable was the frequency of teeth, and age was a contributing factor to racial assessment. Females were more easily classified than males (Caven, 1987).

While a useful study, race identification from the pelvis has not been particularly applicable. While the best results were 88% accurate for females and 81% for males (Caven, 1987), the extra burden of needing fully complete examinations and a skeleton, a rarity even in forensic cases, makes this technique difficult to utilize. In addition, the method by which the measurements must be taken--requiring the pelvis and sacrum with rubberbands--is arduous and impractical.

Kilbourne and Taylor (1985) also saw a need for racial assessment from postcranial bones. They chose the femur and pelvis because of the accuracy in racing the individual from these bones. Several measurements of a single side of the pelvis were used. The measurements of the femur included maximum length, circumference at midshaft, epiphyseal breadth, and the angle of position. The results yielded information readily observable to the eye. Black femurs were longer and more gracile. However, the authors claimed a 65% accuracy in predicting both race and sex from the two bones. Determination of race alone was only 87% reliable. The use of both the pelvis and the femur were linked to the

maximal difference in bone length (i.e. lower limb length) between the two limb lengths to the femoral length was the "normal constant" in its analysis. Again, the problem of getting accurate values for testing was exacerbated (Dobson, 1984).

A more recent study concerning the femur was published in 1988. The maximum height of the anterior notch of the intercondylar notch was measured. The femur was laid on a flat surface, with the posterior side in contact with the surface. The measurement was taken, using sliding calipers, from the uppermost point of the notch to the table. Calculations were calculated using basic histograms, as well as means and standard deviations. Both race of the male and sex of the male were could be distinguished. The race of sex of an individual had to be first known before the first trial could be determined using this method. The best estimation was that white males nearly had maximum notch heights of 31 mm or more. All results, however, ranged in accuracy from 86.48% to 88.31%. The authors recommended comparing measures from a case with the histograms provided to make more accurate determinations. The racial differences seen in the intercondylar notch height were tied to anterior femoral curvature rotating the anterior notch (Baker, Gold, and Kistler, 1989).

Isaac (1989) furthered his 1983 study by developing measurement function formulas using as few measurements from the postcrural skeleton as accurately possible. The

accompanying and a temporary return of my female class was the impetus for the new research. Using the Hamman-Food collections, the authors made twenty-one measurements from the femur, tibia, and pelvis. Nine of these dimensions, including four pelvic, three femoral and two tibial, were selected by the stepwise function to classify race. Again, the complete reconstruction of the pelvis using rubber bands was necessary to obtain one value. A formula was developed using these measures, and the ability to correctly classify according to race was stated as 94.3% for males and 92.7% for females. For drawings from which these nine measures could not be obtained, the authors offered a table of coefficients to use, as well as a graph against which the results of a case could be compared. The accuracy rate using these alternate scores ranged from 87.8% to 93.8%. The femur and tibia used together, which allowed for the widest measuring, yielded accuracy of 87.8% for males and 79.3% for females. Isaac's study underscores the fact that the femur shows the least amount of metric racial variation, despite the curvature and other features.

Anterior Femoral Curvature

The first study of anterior femoral curvature for race determination was done by T. Dale Stewart in 1942. His reason for pursuing this method of race determination stemmed from the following:

For a long time (over 10 years ago), aided in skeletal identification by a series of long bones which I learned from the late Miss Hollibaugh during the many years of my apprenticeship under him. I recall then when together we examined bones of unknown individuals, he would call attention to the amount of curvature or bowing (or conversely to the relative straightness) of the long bones and comment to the effect that skeletons of negroes are always to be distinguished from those of other races by the straightness of their long bones. (Hollibaugh is original) (p. 1)

Howard admitted he was never certain of the method's limitations. Therefore, he set out to study the phenomenon.

A sample of 30 right femurs were taken from the skeletal collection of the Smithsonian, representing each of three racial groups. The blacks and whites of the sample lived between 1895 and 1918, while the Dakota Indians died between 1735 and 1835. The blacks appeared to be without white admixture.

Each femur was placed flat on a table, anterior side up, resting on its condyles and quadratus tubercle. A wooden wedge was inserted under the proximal end until the line was horizontal and level, with the proximal and distal epiphyses at the same height. The height from the table was measured at the leveling points, the greatest curvature (greater femoral curvature), the highest point of the cervical tubercle at the greater trochanter, and the highest point of the head. The first two measurements gave anterior femoral curvature, and the latter two gave version. Condylar length was used in addition with the previous two weights. The distance from the most proximal point of the

ment contained in the point of the greatest curvature was also measured. The ratio of the two dimensions (B and C) was

Stewart concluded the largest femurs were from the Eskimos, and the Indians had the greatest curvature, both relative and absolute to length. However, only the differences between blacks and Indians were statistically significant. Variance and curvature appeared related, but the connection may have only been in the fact that both were great in the Indians. Stewart remeasured the samples, this time relating the femur medially until the anterior femoral process was in line with the proximal area of attachment of the vastus lateralis muscle. This eliminated the variance factor. All the measuring accomplished was further separation of the Indians from the blacks and whites, but not the differences between the latter two. Stewart did note, however, that phalanx and cross-sectional shape also can be used to some moderate degree of certainty to race skeletal remains. Stewart pointed out areas of further research, which included other long bones and the "why's" of anterior femoral curvature.

In 1963, Kalkbrenner furthered Stewart's work when he increased the sample size. In addition, he examined previously unstudied groups, as well as sex and side differences in the shape and position of femoral curvature. A total of 874 femurs, including white, Indian, Eskimo, a

intergeneric group of Blacks; and a "pure" group of Whites, made up the sample.

The side differences were limited to the point of maximum curvature, with the exception of the homogeneous black group. The right side was longer and more curved with a lower point of maximum curvature than the left. Females also followed a more distal point of maximum curvature, without any other differences in the series.

The racial differences were more apparent. The pure black sample had the longest femurs, which were least bowed. The mixed black group was between the first and the whites, which were only slightly even curved. The Indians had the most bowing with the most distally located point of maximum curvature. The Eskimos were more closely associated with the Indians.

The reasons for the bowing appeared to be functional and hereditary, with the latter being more important. Femoral length seemed to be associated with a lack of curvature. Ultimately, the bases for anterior femoral curvature are probably interrelated, including intrinsic ones that affect the growth and shape, inherited factors that are rooted in anatomy, and external forces that act on the shape to modify it.

Osselet's study in 1974 only increased the information available on the Native American populations. He used the data from Stewart's research for the sample of whites and Blacks, with the exception of thirty acromorphics (over 14

sample is thought weighing less than 100 pounds, and the morphological lower 100 pounds but high density values for whites and blacks. His goal was to assess some of the questions of causes of anterior flexion, comparing with the previous studies had got forth. The sample included mostly males, and only right femurs when available.

The results produced five hypotheses. The first, view of neolithic economic lifestyle was the cause, was supported by the presence of similar degrees of curvature to significant without access to housing. Next, the idea that it was a characteristic of earlier bones only was proven false by the presence of flexion in modern samples. The third hypothesis, that it was a consequence of Bergman's rule, was disproved by the differences present in samples from similar climates. The fourth proposal was that anterior flexion was the outcome of postural habits. This was also disproved by the presence of similar curvatures with different habits, and vice versa. The final theory was that while the curvature had a genetic basis, it was affected by weight. Gilbert claimed this idea as the true reason because of the variance seen between groups, and the increase (or decrease) of curvature found in the fat and thin specimens within these groups. The problem with Jacob's conclusion is that he based his opinion on a limited sample size which was representative of extremes. Symmetric analysis of race from the femur is not the best method, but it has been utilized often. Visual

...some indication of the possible ...
...through ... of laboratory ...
...which involves ... the ... of ...
...of side ... the ... The ...
...has been ... under the ... If the ...
...side of the ... the ...
... (Napier, 1988, personal communication). This
... can quickly separate ...

None of these studies gave ...
... of the ...
... of this trait as a ...
... Although ...
... long talked of the ...
... has not been developed

APPENDIX APPARATUS AND MATERIALS

Prosthetic limbs requires very close attention to construction details. The speaker's primary concern was with getting perfect repetitions throughout the entire run. The parts that were done will readily accommodate future changes. The hand is made to have a simple, available surface, where it is possible to have from posterior to anterior and the palm for grip groups.

With limited information to remedy the weaknesses of prosthetic limbs, the distinction between white and black was obvious, present that is where the greatest difference was in white. Stewart recognized that the prosthetic limbs were not separated Native American bones from those of white. However, but provided no substantial distinction or being distinctive groups.

The reason for providing a new method of measuring the bones was to reduce the reliability of Stewart's technique. Stewart used "gymnastics" as the standard for determining the lower was at the leveling point. The lower was placed on a table, and a wooden wedge was placed under the proximal end of the bone, the as to make the deepest point between the anterior cavity at the proximal end

of the skull (1). The name Jaws is the bottom of the mandible (mentally 2). The dental and 3 (pharynx, 1983, p. 111). The jaw (Jaws) 1983 (1981) is the jaw, not in it (Jaws) (dentally).

Jaws (Jaws) was further prepared by the last of the Jaws (Jaws) computer and (Jaws) program. The Jaws (Jaws) was used to determine the legitimacy of his (Jaws) (Jaws) in the Jaws (Jaws) a large sample of Jaws (Jaws). Jaws (Jaws) spend the great amount of time (Jaws) (Jaws) in the time to do statistics, whether (Jaws) (Jaws) (Jaws) (Jaws).

Research Sample

The Jaws (Jaws) research was gathered from Jaws (Jaws) (Jaws) (Jaws) or Jaws (Jaws) and unidentified Jaws (Jaws). Jaws (Jaws) (Jaws) was located in the Jaws (Jaws) (Jaws) of the Jaws (Jaws) of Florida and the University of Jaws (Jaws). The University of Florida collection at the Jaws (Jaws) Jaws (Jaws) Laboratory consisted of Jaws (Jaws) Jaws (Jaws). A total of 10 individuals were Jaws (Jaws) only in Jaws (Jaws) in the Jaws (Jaws). These Jaws (Jaws) at the University of Jaws (Jaws) Department of Jaws (Jaws) were from both Jaws (Jaws) and Jaws (Jaws) Jaws (Jaws) at the Jaws (Jaws) Research Facility. A total of 10 individuals were selected from Jaws (Jaws) (Jaws).

The majority of the sample specimens were from the Jaws (Jaws) collection at the Jaws (Jaws) Institution. The

1997) Information collected for the Huntington collection
includes age at death, sex, race, height, weight, date of death,
cause of death, site of burial, and date of burial. The collection
includes information on the date of death, date of burial, and date of
exhumation. All bodies were exhumed prior to being buried
in the cemetery. No complete postmortem reports were available
for the collection. Plaster casts, hand and foot samples were
acquired from many or all of the cadavers prior to
exhumation. After the Washington University,
St. Louis School students dissected the bodies, the skeletons
were stored for osteological analysis. Mildred Trotter
continued the collection after Terry retired, during a time
of economic depression. She, along with F. Dale Stewart, was
responsible for transferring the treasury to the National
Museum of Natural History. The number of skeletons now
housed in the collection total 1712, ranging in age from 24
to 101 years (Katz 1994, personal communication).

The Huntington collection consisted of immigrant and
American populations of lower society or country of origin,
age at death, and sex. Dr. George Huntington, an anatomy
professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New
York City, accumulated the remains during the end of the
18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. The cadavers,
similar to the Terry collection, were made of the state
and for pauper burials. Over 1000 individuals, with
nearly complete records of age, race and/or nationality,

the cause of death, were acquired. Most were compared immediately with several American blacks representing all ethnic elements were maintained in the collection and separated by individual was made. Currently, the bones are sorted by type, which aided in completing this phase (1994, personal communication).

The research sample included only those individuals who were positively identified, or whose race was determined by their tissues or hair samples present when the remains were collected. If the race was determined solely on the basis of skeletal analysis, the specimen was rejected. Any specimen with a pathological deformity affecting the legs was rejected as well. An even breakdown according to sex and age was attempted, though fewer black females seemed to be the problem in all collections analyzed.

The material for the test sample came from two very different collections. Femurs were used from the historical collection of the First African Baptist Church of Philadelphia. This population consisted of ancestral skeletons of free blacks interred between 1810 and 1840. The average age was mid-thirties for both males and females. While the remains were not positively identified, the population was historically documented as being only African-American (1994, personal communication). The forensic laboratory at the Louisiana State University Department of Geography and Anthropology provided modern specimens from forensic cases. The race of the individual

but not limited to the following (Stewart, 1968):
 (1) the length of the bone, (2) the width of the bone, (3) the
 thickness of the bone.

Special Measurements

A special method for measuring anterior femoral curvature
 was used, particularly from the previously mentioned
 conditions. Most notable, the curvature is determined from
 the proximal vertebrae of the femur facing the table. Six
 special measurements were made according to the
 classification of 5 years (1948). Additionally, two diagrams
 are shown. The new measures, which are noted as being
 used in this study and illustrated (Figure 3) is the plan
 used to record the measurements, along with the various
 designations for the statistical analysis. Figure 4
 delineates the anatomical points used in the study.

The standard measurements of the femur made on a
 measuring board included the maximum length, the origin
 length, and the isometric breadth. After the maximum
 length was obtained, the length of the femur was divided
 into three equal portions: one-quarter length, one-half
 length, and three-quarter length. Points were marked at
 the end of each segment. The importance of these new points
 will be explained later.

Further measurements were made from the anterior and
 lateral surfaces at the metaphyseal level and the
 midshaft. The surface diameters give an indication of
 polarity and cross-sectional shape. Stewart noted the

VENTRAL MEASUREMENT SHEET

MEASUREMENT (LEFT) WOMEN	CAUCASIAN	CASE NUMBER	CHILDREN
AGE, YEARS, D.M.	AGE, DEC. BELOW	BACK (1-8), 2-8	
HEADLENGTH (CM) M3		ALICE	ALICE
NOSEBROW LENGTH		BOB	BOB
ORBITAL LENGTH (CM) POSITION		BOB	BOB
NOSEBROW BREADTH		BOB	BOB
AP DIAMETER AT MIDCRAN		BOB	BOB
TRANSVERSE DIAMETER AT MIDCRAN		BOB	BOB
POSTEROINFERIOR AP DIAMETER		BOB	BOB
POSTEROINFERIOR TRANSVERSE		BOB	BOB
DISTANCE FROM TABLE (M)		BOB	BOB
DISTANCE FROM TABLE (M)		BOB	BOB
DISTANCE FROM TABLE (M)		BOB	BOB
DISTANCE FROM TABLE (PROXIMAL)		BOB	BOB
DISTANCE FROM BLOCK (DISTAL)		BOB	BOB
DISTANCE FROM BLOCK (PROXIMAL)		BOB	BOB
PROXIMAL - DISTAL DISTANCE		BOB	BOB

AGE GROUPS 18-19-1; 20-29-2; 30-39-3; 40-49-4; 50-59-5;
60-69-6; 70-79-7

FIG 3.1 The sheet was used to record measurements as they were taken. The variable designations were added for the statistical analysis.

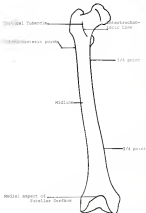


Figure 3.1 The anatomical landmarks used in the measurement

of the femur) given the mean of the joint angles. The mean joint angles, given in the millimeter joint and joint inclination, determine the plate area, which is in fact (Figure 100). The transverse diameter was measured at each point with the callipers (Figure 101). By turning the femur until the surface was locally perpendicular to the table, the surface of the anterior-posterior diameter was made,

which, the femur was placed on two blocks, with the proximal end of the bone facing the table (Figure 102). The diameter of the blocks, which were cut from a solid block of wood, were exactly 50 mm by 50 mm by 100 mm respectively. The measurements were collected using a calliper, which, in terms of millimeters, correct to 0.01 mm. The femur was accomplished by ensuring that the femur and joint sockets rested completely on one joint. At the other end, the lateral condyle also connected the distal epiphysis. The medial condyle was suspended (Figure 103) and the distance from the surface of the block to the distal epiphysis, at the medial patellar joint surface, was 1.5 mm (Figure 104). The distal epiphysis was fixed 1.5 mm flat on the block, suspending the lateral condyle of the femur (Figure 105, 106). The distance from the distal condyle at the distal epiphysis, 1.5 mm, was the proximal diameter (Figure 107) and the proximal diameter (Figure 108) was determined by the proximal measurement from the proximal



Figure 11. The femur of a human skeleton, showing the bone's length and the small clock or scale used for measurement.



Figure 3.1. The blanks were cut from solid aluminum (6061-T6) and
 3.160 mm. The height of the mold was 100 mm and the length of the
 mold was 100 mm.

Figure 1. The left femur of a female *Leptotyphlops curiei* (holotype) and the right femur of a male *L. curiei* (paratype).





Figure 3.6: The tapered cylindrical, sealed
block being used for the initial work, in
contact with the rod.



Figure 3.7: The dial indicator (DIAL INDICATOR) is
used to measure the distance between the
rod and the block.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

[illegible]

After flight, and subsequent measurements, the
 flight of the blower was continued in a slow
 manner. This was done to allow time to set any
 data with the technique of pressure sensor based
 data. Provided a consistent flow of air to the
 blower, the results should be good.

Abstract *Journal of Management Education* 35(10):1039-1050

from the above measurements, entering editorial
criteria, along with any other readily influenced factors,
could be established. Statistical analyses were performed
on the relationships of the characteristics one to another
were created. The mainframe computer at the University of
Maryland provided the SPSS[®] program, from which
all statistical functions were calculated. The microcomputer
would not used, with the P&O subprogram allowing the
stepwise analysis.

Electromechanical dynamic analysis combines variables to predict time which category an observed case will be placed in.



Figure 1. A long, slender bone, likely a femur, positioned vertically against a dark background. The bone has a smooth, slightly curved shaft and two distinct, rounded ends, possibly representing the epiphyses. The lighting highlights the bone's texture and shape.



Figure 10.1 Hammer with a 100-gram weight (100g)
(100g = 0.1 kg)



Figure 10.2 The hammer, 100-gram weight (100g, 0.1 kg)
is about 10 cm above the block



FIGURE 1(a). The light measurement in 200000 luxes (400, 100) is taken at one corner of the total length.



FIGURE 1(b). The photometric result (400, 100) at the other end of the total length.

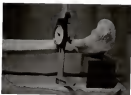


Figure 1.18. Clockparties at the Imperial
The Clock in the third meeting (2014, 2015)



Figure 1.19. The Clock's movement from left
to right (the face gradually getting bigger
and the nose becoming more and more visible)

Table 2.1.1. (Cont.) 1990-1999

STATION	WIND	WIND_DIR.	WIND_SPEED	SEA	SEA	WAVELEN
SEA	3.47	0.58	0.83	2.0	1.88	3.00
SEA	3.17	1.36	0.87	8.04	1.88	3.40
SEA	403.40	21.27	1.74	328.27	378.88	403.34
SEA	444.17	11.82	1.77	117.8	180.88	444.28
SEA	78.27	4.44	0.24	78.88	65.88	74.40
SEA	87.88	1.88	0.34	17.8	18.30	87.4
SEA	85.88	8.88	0.35	18.40	17.30	81.80
SEA	74.88	2.84	0.34	17.40	18.70	74.88
SEA	34.40	2.88	0.24	18.18	28.70	31.8
SEA	5.17	7.11	0.17	7.18	5.40	5.17
SEA	4.87	2.81	0.2	8.78	18.80	4.87
SEA	1.87	1.81	0.11	1.38	18.4	1.8
SEA	7.18	2.18	17	18.88	17.47	7.18
SEA	14.17	5.87	7.8	14.17	14	5.8
SEA	15.88	8.88	0.44	12.74	3.88	14.88
SEA	3.88	88	7.14	8.8	88	3.8
SEA	412.40	16.40	1.78	41.83	271.8	412.40
SEA	447.87	44.7	78	32.88	184.88	447.88
SEA	78.27	8.75	0.24	8.81	11.88	78.27
SEA	17.88	7.88	0.15	14.4	18.48	17.88
SEA	24.31	84	0.14	24.4	17.88	24.31
SEA	18.17	3.14	0.17	18.1	2.88	18.17
SEA	18.88	2.88	0.14	18.40	14.78	18.88
SEA	8.11	17	0.1	1.88	28.88	8.11
SEA	16.28	1.44	0.22	17.88	17.88	16.28
SEA	41	2.44	88	88	18.88	41
SEA	5.28	7.88	0.11	17.4	18.27	5.28
SEA	14.28	5.14	18.27	14.28	17.8	14.28
SEA	18.44	8.84	0.18	18.4	12.88	18.44
SEA	1.87	1.17	3.1	1.87	18.88	1.87

The variance in dorsal fin length in all groups is similar and greater in brown color morphs (Figure 4.1) with males being slightly taller than females in brown/maroon and black groups. In the grayish brown group, no males, however, left sexual maturity and began histiocyte-mediated tissue growth (see next section) (including the pectoral fin histiocyte-mediated shape, see next section) by 4 years of sexual maturation.

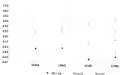


Figure 4.1: Dorsal Length by Group

Adding dorsal vertebrae is justified as a control, compensating for size-related differences. The measurements indicating increasing dorsal vertebrae showed striking differences among the groups. Table 4.3 provides the T-tests. I have included, who's who's not, the statistical significance of the results.

TABLE 4.1: Results of Tests for
asymptotic Significance

	P-VALUE	Z-STAT	FOCUS VARIANCE ESTIMATE		
VARIABLE			Z-VALUE	STD. DE. PROB.	Z-STAT PROB.
TRAD	1.18	331	-4.38	.027	.000
ROBL	1.18	377	-3.66	.027	.000
RETRAD	1.17	382	1.34	.027	.124
RETRBL	1.06	445	-0.74	.027	.458
RETRAD2	1.07	439	0.34	.027	.562
RETRBL2	1.09	414	0.33	.027	.687
RETRAD3	1.28	344	0.35	.027	.558
RETRBL3	1.08	427	-0.31	.027	.591
TRAD	1.07	433	-0.30	.027	.590
RETR	1.07	444	-0.30	.027	.590
RETRAD	1.06	455	-0.42	.027	.524
RETRBL	1.01	541	0.02	.027	.980
RETRAD2	1.28	417	-0.58	.027	.558
RETRBL2	1.33	394	0.07	.027	.939
RETRAD3	1.18	333	-0.08	.027	.959
RETRBL3	1.18	338	-0.08	.027	.959
RETRAD4	1.18	331	0.24	.027	.614
RETRBL4	1.18	334	-0.70	.027	.486
RETRAD5	1.06	440	0.40	.027	.672
RETRBL5	1.36	384	-0.54	.027	.477
RETRAD6	1.18	334	0.04	.027	.860
LR1	0.34	1040	-0.71	.000	.479
LR2	0.01	608	-0.63	.000	.520
LR3	0.01	602	-7.04	.000	.000
LR4	0.11	488	-9.07	.000	.000
LR510	0.01	602	-0.58	.000	.559
LR520	0.11	488	-0.60	.000	.549
LR530	0.09	608	0.08	.000	.961

and varied from 11.0000 to 12.0000 inches. The group means for the posterior (right) nostril for the two groups were 11.25 inches (right) and 11.38 inches (left) for the blacks and 11.38 inches (right) and 11.50 inches (left) for the whites. The group means were closer to the table class distance than those of the other groups. The mean for whites in the first quarter measure was 11.25 on the right and 11.38 on the left, while blacks had a mean of 11.38 on the right and 11.50 on the left, with group differences of 1.25 and 1.12. The differences are 1.25 and 1.38 over the total sample mean. Similar results were obtained from the one half and three quarter measures, with group differences of 1.25 (right) and 1.38 (left) for the former and considerable 1.38 (right) or 1.50 (left) for the latter. The measures made at the proximal end of the nose had less of a group difference between the means, with only .25 for the right side and .38 for the left. The group proximal means were closer to the total means as well. Figure 4.1 graphically illustrates the positions of each group around the population mean.

The measurements from the base to the block also showed some variation between blacks and whites. The differences between the means were around three for both one half and three quarter measures on both sexes. In addition, the values were equally distant from the total variable

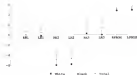


Figure 4.2. Posterior Personal Curvature Variables by Group

mean. While whites had lower means for both blood variables, the mean for the torsion variable was greater for blacks than for whites. This would indicate that there is more of a torsion for blacks than whites.

Age was grouped into three categories in order to create (1) continuous variables. AGE included those under the age of thirty, AGE were thirty to sixty, and AGE were 60 and over. Not only did this create categories for easier modelling analysis, but also for easier statistical presentation: the anthropologist merely has to have a rough idea of the age group, proceed with the analysis.

The variable alone provided significant information. In a regression analysis for the factor, however, the continuous variable analysis was able to provide simple

discriminant function (which is known as discriminant function analysis) is given by:

Discriminant Function Analysis

The statistical program used was stepwise discriminant function analysis. The variables were selected to minimize χ^2 P , with a stepwise tolerance of .001 for inclusion. The analyses of both femurs took sixteen steps to derive the coefficients needed to classify accurately the groups.

All variables except the subacromioclavicular and acromioclavicular diameter and the calculated torsion measurement were used. Apparently, the proximal and distal distance-to-black measures were adequate to describe the variation of the torsion of the femur. The maximum variability between the points can only be determined from the whole femur rather than a few select indicators.

The age variable chosen by the program was AGEL, or under thirty. All individuals over the age of thirty were assigned a zero, while those under that age received a coefficient number were multiplied to the coefficient to include in the formula. An example of the methodology will be presented later.

Classification was achieved by assigning scores for each side. The discriminant scores were calculated with the variables and the unstandardized canonical coefficients. Each femur was treated as a separate case. While using both femurs would be useful in verifying the results, it is not

$\text{Slope} = \frac{\text{Length}(\text{L1}) - \text{Length}(\text{L2})}{\text{Length}(\text{L1}) - \text{Length}(\text{L2})}$
 $\text{Slope} = \frac{\text{Length}(\text{L1}) - \text{Length}(\text{L2})}{\text{Length}(\text{L1}) - \text{Length}(\text{L2})}$
 $\text{Slope} = \frac{\text{Length}(\text{L1}) - \text{Length}(\text{L2})}{\text{Length}(\text{L1}) - \text{Length}(\text{L2})}$
 $\text{Slope} = \frac{\text{Length}(\text{L1}) - \text{Length}(\text{L2})}{\text{Length}(\text{L1}) - \text{Length}(\text{L2})}$

Table 1.1. Descriptive function (Slope) (Slope) (Slope)

Variable	Coefficient
Maximum Length (MLM)	0.5414
Oblique Length (OLM)	-0.0078
Minimum Length (MLM)	0.0000
Anteroposterior diameter (APD)	-0.0000
Transverse diameter (TMD)	0.0000
Subcostal transverse diameter (STCD)	0.0000
1/2 Shaft distance from table (S1)	0.0000
1/4 Shaft distance from table (S2)	-0.0000
3/4 Shaft distance from table (S3)	0.0000
Distal distance from table (SDM)	0.0000
Distal distance from table (SDM)	0.0000
Distal distance from table (SDM)	0.0000
Age (AGE)	0.0000
Constant	0.0000

The Slope scores were calculated as positive, while
 scores were negative. The dividing point between the groups
 was .15. Those above the point (positive) were classified
 as High, while those below that point (negative) were

Table 4.3: (Continued) Regression Coefficients and R^2 Values

Variable	Coefficient
Maximum length (LMAX)	1.1138
Oblique length (OLB)	-1.0312
Epicondylar breadth (ELBDB)	-1.1943
Radius posterior diameter (RDPD) (mm)	10^{-3}
Humeral diameter (Hulshaft) (LHDB)	193.31
Epicondylar transverse diameter (LHDB)	1.49
1/4 Shaft distance from table (LBD)	-1.0334
1/2 Shaft distance from table (LBD)	-1.0434
3/4 Shaft distance from table (LBD)	1.0271
Humeral distance from table (LHDB)	1.0333
Humeral distance from block (LHDBDB)	1.0434
Humeral distance from block (LHDBDB)	-1.0333
Group (GND)	-1.0434
Age (AGE)	1.0333
constant	1.0333

colored as white. The group estimates for each limb are listed in Table 4.4. Figure 4.3 is the scattergram for the right femur, and Figure 4.4 is that of the left femur.

Table 4.4: Group Estimates

RIGHT FEMUR		LEFT FEMUR	
GROUP	FUNCTION_1	GROUP	FUNCTION_1
1 White	-1.0333	1 White	-1.0333
2 Black	1.0333	2 Black	1.0333

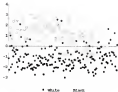


Figure 4.7: Discriminant for Discriminant Scores
Right Panel

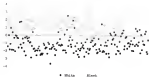


Figure 4.8: Discriminant for Discriminant Scores
Left Panel

Table A.10: 1990 Sample Results
Louisiana State University Female Candidates

NAME (LAST, F)	AGE (YR)	EDUC (YR)	LEFT INDEX	RACE	ACTUAL SEX
ALLEN, L.	27.00	0	1.20	B	B
ALLEN, L.	27.00	0	N/A	N/A	B
ALLEN, E.	27.00	0	-0.94	B	B
ALLEN, E.	27.00	0	1.17	B	B
ALLEN, S.	27.00	0	-0.87	B	A
ALLEN, S.	27.00	0	-0.51	B	W ¹
ALLEN, S.	27.00	0	-0.40	B	W ¹
ALLEN, S.	27.00	0	1.74	B	W ¹
ALLEN, S.	27.00	0	2.44	B	B
ALLEN, J.	27.00	N/A	1.40	B	W ¹
ALLEN, L.	27.00	N/A	-1.31	B	W ¹
ALLEN, E. (1)	27.00	0	1.07	B	B
ALLEN, E. (1)	27.00	N/A	1.09	B	B
ALLEN, E. (2)	27.00	0	-0.53	B	A
ALLEN, E. (1)	27.00	0	-0.65	A	A
ALLEN, S. (1)	27.00	0	-1.74	B	B
ALLEN, S. (1)	27.00	0	-0.31	A	A
ALLEN, S. (1)	27.00	0	-0.80	B	A
ALLEN, S. (1)	27.00	0	0.15	B	A
ALLEN, S. (1)	27.00	0	1.37	B	B

Footnote: 1. Unknown, assigned race, W¹=WHITE, B¹=BLACK

Table 4.17: First African Baptist Church Historical Collection

TEST CASE #	RIGHT FORM		LEFT FORM		ACTUAL RACE
	SCORE	RACE	SCORE	RACE	
FABC F1	3.53	B	3.46	B	B
FABC F2	1.27	B	2.43	B	B
FABC F3	0.34	B	0.87	B	B
FABC F4	2.72	B	3.30	B	B
FABC F5	2.22	B	2.02	B	B
FABC F6	2.40	B	3.22	B	B
FABC F7	0.27	B	1.74	B	B
FABC F8	1.27	B	1.28	B	B
FABC F9	0.50	B	N/A	N/A	B
FABC F10	1.83	B	5.03	B	B
FABC F11	N/A	N/A	1.08	B	B
FABC F12	N/A	N/A	0.73	B	B
FABC F13	N/A	N/A	1.58	B	B
FABC F14	N/A	N/A	5.09	B	B

NOTE: **=MISCLASSIFIED RACE, ---=N/A

As can be seen from the above tables, the results obtained by the formula were 100 accurate. This is slightly lower than the results from the study, which is as anticipated. All of the cases from the First African Baptist Church were classified correctly. Less white admixture in the blacks of the mid-eighteenth century is the most probable cause for the increase in accuracy.

The social structure (classroom, family, etc.) and were
very much in evidence in the genetic groups. Further
investigation has shown that many of the individuals
probably had some racial admixture. Thus, while the classification
one of blood ancestry, but class depends on their race.
Therefore, while the factor places them in one category, they
placed themselves in another. All in all, the factor as a
classification tool is shown to be useful.

Concrete Applications

The investigator can use readily determine age from
photographed remains with reasonable accuracy. The material
necessary are readily available, and include blocks and
dental dial calipers. When using this method, however, a
few simple procedures must be remembered.

The age and sex of the remains must be decided prior to
determining the race. Provided more elements than the femur
are available this task should be simple. Even if only a
femur is available, many methods exist to easily determine
these data. Age has to be determined as over or under
thirty years, as easy task for even a novice. The age
variable is assigned a one for under thirty and a zero for
over thirty. Males are assigned a one for the sex variable,
while females get a two. These numbers are substituted into
the formula.

Anything can be used for the blocks, such as wood,
brick or books. The only criteria are that both blocks be
equal in size, and they be a minimum of 20 cm high. Simply

summed for three pairs of processing, and subject four measured from the average of the variables.

[illegible]

Cluster BEHOLDERS are made from the anterior (1000) and lateral (1000) surfaces at the midshaft, and the lateral surface at the subtrochanteric level (1000). The femoral cluster is determined at each point with the surface perpendicular to the table. By bending the femur until the condyles are exactly perpendicular to the table, the posterior cluster is made.

and, the finger should be placed on the two blocks, with the ulnar side of the hand facing the table. The thumb is then correctly positioned. The head and mandible/rooster will rest completely on one block. As the finger is moved, the lateral condyle will also contact the finger, while the medial condyle is raised.

The examples are made with the dial calipers from the 1000 to the points previously determined. Record each measure with its appropriate variable designation: R1, inner diameter length; R2, neckwall length; R3, three-quarter

(iii) a. The same speaker will be responsible for
 maintaining physical contact with the
 other partner of the couple. b. The same
 speaker will be responsible for the
 maintenance of the relationship. c. The
 same speaker will be responsible for
 the maintenance of the relationship.
 (iv) a. The same speaker will be responsible for
 the maintenance of the relationship. b. The
 same speaker will be responsible for the
 maintenance of the relationship. c. The
 same speaker will be responsible for the
 maintenance of the relationship.

only 10% of the population were involved but
the results showed as expected by theoretical arguments
a large correlation with time, time, while
the other systems were not found to be related
to the system. The results of the other
systems are generally consistent with the other
systems. The results of the other systems are
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systems. The results of the other systems are
generally consistent with the other systems.

Abstracts of the 1998 Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association, Washington, DC, August 1-5, 1998

Humans have generalized limbs, even though most have adapted to terrestrial life. Humans have the general primate characteristics, but with a reduction of the forelimbs and a specialization of the hindlimbs for bipedalism. The primary

Chandler, 1969; also see the review by Huxley, 1977 and the discussion in Huxley, 1977).

Humans who are indigenous to temperate and subarctic regions have large and slender limbs, long, narrow, and relatively narrow faces, and a high surface area relative to body mass. These features include long, thin, cylindrical, super-elliptical and less or lacking secondary ridges and a narrow, less than elliptical, face (Huxley, 1977).

Humans living adapting to colder environments (e.g., Inuit, Eskimo, etc.), but with fossil evidence of a more slender face, etc. A better fossil image of the type of human leads to direct evidence that the (slender) features, etc. Neanderthal had relatively (slender) features relative to the modern human, etc. related to the loss of limb length to maximize the surface area of the extremities, that reducing limb length factor would be expected in the populations as Europe during the last glaciation. Comparisons of the cranial and facial features of modern populations from different (modern) backgrounds correlate with the expected rules of (limb and face) length. Neanderthals show a distinct (cranial) adaptation to cold, while anatomically modern humans (modern) closely related to modern adapted (modern) (Huxley, 1977).

Humanity changes over a long period are seen as (modern) changes population-wide. Studies have shown (and will likely in response to modern humans, despite

[illegible]

Empirical literature has been based on cross-sectional paneling, although *fixed effects* have been used to control for unobserved heterogeneity (Hoxby, 1998). Despite the presence of cross-sectional data, the literature has been using the term *fixed effects* to identify effects of the individual. However, it is better to use only single and repeated cross-sectional data, with the early developments in random sampling procedures.

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 19(1), 1982. *Relevance*
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 5. *Journal of Management Studies*, 19(1), 1982. *Relevance*
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 7. *Journal of Management Studies*, 19(1), 1982. *Relevance*
 8. *Journal of Management Studies*, 19(1), 1982. *Relevance*
 9. *Journal of Management Studies*, 19(1), 1982. *Relevance*
 10. *Journal of Management Studies*, 19(1), 1982. *Relevance*

These results show that different human populations, when left undisturbed, will converge to the same, but different, stable human population size. The divergence appears to be due to the difference in doing that limited growth, which

to have an effect on the growth of the bone (Fisher, 1968).

2. In load-bearing capacity, distributed support loads are better (Fisher, 1968). In fact, in humans and other primates, the bones of the legs have the least amount of bone in both absolute weight and those of weight-normalized relative measures. In addition, the least porous of the legs are found proximally in the upper segment (Fisher, 1968). "In general, the proportion of load to cross-sectional area in each bone and population of workers, increasing (estimated by genetic programming, if it was given control) from proximally to" (Fisher, 1968, p. 10).

Biomechanics and Load Carriage

A mechanical theory has been applied to the load carriage of bipedal humans to demonstrate the most energy-efficient weight. The bones and tendons must maintain a particular distribution in order to withstand the force transmitted in the leg while walking (Wick, Frenkel, and Huxley, 1961). Diapedesis morphology is a combined result of genotype and biomechanical stress (Fisher, 1968). Bone is very malleable, especially in response to mechanical loads and other environmental pressures (Fisher, 1968). Plasticity is phenotypic, not being influenced by the genetics of the individual or population as bone it appears (Fisher, 1968).

The same is true of disease applied to it. Loads are external forces acting on the bones. Diseases, the forces

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goodly (commonly) controlled as a means of making the shaft of the bearing self-aligning. It is common to use a tapered roller bearing as greater bearing life is obtained from the better support loads. The common construction of members of the shaft and stator is illustrated in Figure 1. The shaft of the inner ring is mounted to a tube under the action of bending and torsion while walking, brought about by body weight, regular propulsion and steering (trackers, etc).

Forward loads affect greater stresses to being a point load, which are handled by an increase in material strength of larger stress. The position of the load also determines the type of stress; A load that is in line with the axis of the material will produce compressive stresses equally throughout. A slight shift in the load creates a stress of exponential difference at the area of direct loading.

Shifting the load also creates a bending stress, which causes compression stress on one side of the drive section and tensile stress on the other. These stresses could be reduced by an overall increase in the amount of material. But the weight and energy costs would also increase. Or, better and cheaper, the bending stress can be reduced in several ways without increasing the amount of material. Shifting the load away from the base can be effective. The

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Further use is required, for strong evidence supporting the importance of the role of the plant community in the reduction of the peak of erosion caused by the first rainfall after the forest's removal remains. However, as a first step, the authors are grateful to the people of the community of San Juan de los Rios, for their willingness to accept the authors' request to use the research station as a field site.

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The following are the results of the analysis of the data collected from the 100 respondents. The results are presented in the form of a table. The table shows the frequency of each response and the percentage of the total sample. The results are as follows:

Journal Editor: Incoming correspondence should be sent to: *Journal Editor*, c/o publisher, as provided on within. I received with a note dated 2002-02-10 with subject "Correspondence" and "Submission" dated 2002-02-10. My contact for further information is: *Journal Editor*, c/o publisher, as provided on within.

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[illegible]

The effective principle of bone reinforcement is demonstrated in the linea aspera. When seen as a ridge called *linea aspera*, the linea aspera is the anterior edge of the lower collector median (anterior border, longus, and superior wall or pectineus). It is the structure that sustains the bone against anteroposterior stress. The *linea aspera* appears to be related to the size, and thus the strength and force, of the quadriceps in the anterior compartment of the thigh. The greater the force of the quadriceps, the more pronounced the *linea aspera*.

Another way of concentrating bending stress by subjecting a member is demonstrated by the cross-sectional shape of Fig. 4a. Part of the bending stress is redistributed, but some is concentrated. Maximum stress on the internal side is on the internal aspect at the notch-throat level, not the fillet fillet, which is under tension. The maximum stress on the external side is at the proximal end of the shaft. In cross-section, the fillet of the

lowering the shaft of the femur during the last half of the swing phase of walking.

The stress lowering effect of the curved limb is particularly great if, as in the femur, hamstring muscles work simultaneously, because the ~~muscles~~ ~~shorten~~ shorten the body weight lever arm, and at the same time, lengthen the counterequilibrating lever arm of the extensor muscle. (Powers, 1932, p. 122)

As the body weight shifts forward over the support (Fig. 1) the swing phase of locomotion, the limb is stressed by both compression and bending. An inward positioning of the foot weight relative to the long axis of the femur creates an extension that effectively increases the length of the lever arm acting on the limb. The stresses are then countered primarily by distal hamstring muscles, including the hamstring, not in tension to partly reduce the bending stress, although they do tend to increase the compressive forces. Anterior curvature of the femoral shaft counteracts the stress by slipping the foot closer to the line of the limb and thereby shortening the lever arm by which the load acts on the bone (Powers, 1932).

The morphology of the femur is a testimony to how ~~importance~~ ~~stresses~~ stresses structure. When the limb is in the swing support phase of locomotion, the femoral neck cannot be out as far away from the support. The abductors are tension cords which torque the hip back towards the support. Compressive forces of the femoral neck act with a shorter lever arm than the load alone, which lessens the bending

Consequently, the (dis)crepancy of the two parts body, is caused by the shape of the mandible. The anterior part has a greater mass, as shown in the comparison with the upper jawbone (Fig. 2). The lower part is also composed of two parts: the anterior (small) mandible and the posterior (the following) mandible (Fig. 2). The anterior part is composed of two segments (mandible, maxilla, and zygomatic arch) and the posterior part is composed of two segments (mandible, maxilla, and zygomatic arch). The anterior part is composed of two segments (mandible, maxilla, and zygomatic arch) and the posterior part is composed of two segments (mandible, maxilla, and zygomatic arch).

The anterior part is composed of two segments (mandible, maxilla, and zygomatic arch) and the posterior part is composed of two segments (mandible, maxilla, and zygomatic arch). The anterior part is composed of two segments (mandible, maxilla, and zygomatic arch) and the posterior part is composed of two segments (mandible, maxilla, and zygomatic arch). The anterior part is composed of two segments (mandible, maxilla, and zygomatic arch) and the posterior part is composed of two segments (mandible, maxilla, and zygomatic arch). The anterior part is composed of two segments (mandible, maxilla, and zygomatic arch) and the posterior part is composed of two segments (mandible, maxilla, and zygomatic arch).

African-Americans are not a racial group, evolutionarily speaking. Culture, migration, with barely three hundred years in a more temperate (subtropical, equatorial Africa, blacks have not had time to experience the selection pressures sufficient to modify genetic traits. The population does, however, have an average of 30% genetic mixing with Europeans. Therefore, the between-population variations are not as clear cut as an ideal model would predict. Racially distinguishing features do exist, and unlike Federal guidelines in use of these varying traits,

The United States has had its share of economic problems in the past, but none as severe as the problems of the 1930s. The country has been able to overcome these problems and emerge as a stronger nation than it was before.

While the debate continues, there is one thing that is certain: the United States will continue to be a leader in the world. The country has a rich history and a bright future. The challenges we face today are only a small part of the journey ahead. We must remain united and determined to overcome them. The future of the United States is bright, and we will continue to lead the world.

APPENDIX B
ROSEBARK SAMPLE DATA

1.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$
2.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$
3.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$
4.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$
5.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$
6.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$
7.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$
8.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$

These are the first eight problems of the chapter.

1. The first problem is a simple matrix multiplication.

2. The second problem is a simple matrix multiplication.

3. The third problem is a simple matrix multiplication.

4. The fourth problem is a simple matrix multiplication.

133

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2686-2692.

Abstract

12345678910111213141516171819202122232425262728293031323334353637383940414243444546474849505152535455565758596061626364656667686970717273747576777879808182838485868788899091929394959697989910010110210310410510610710810911011111211311411511611711811912012112212312412512612712812913013113213313413513613713813914014114214314414514614714814915015115215315415515615715815916016116216316416516616716816917017117217317417517617717817918018118218318418518618718818919019119219319419519619719819920020120220320420520620720820921021121221321421521621721821922022122222322422522622722822923023123223323423523623723823924024124224324424524624724824925025125225325425525625725825926026126226326426526626726826927027127227327427527627727827928028128228328428528628728828929029129229329429529629729829930030130230330430530630730830931031131231331431531631731831932032132232332432532632732832933033133233333433533633733833934034134234334434534634734834935035135235335435535635735835936036136236336436536636736836937037137237337437537637737837938038138238338438538638738838939039139239339439539639739839940040140240340440540640740840941041141241341441541641741841942042142242342442542642742842943043143243343443543643743843944044144244344444544644744844945045145245345445545645745845946046146246346446546646746846947047147247347447547647747847948048148248348448548648748848949049149249349449549649749849950050150250350450550650750850951051151251351451551651751851952052152252352452552652752852953053153253353453553653753853954054154254354454554654754854955055155255355455555655755855956056156256356456556656756856957057157257357457557657757857958058158258358458558658758858959059159259359459559659759859960060160260360460560660760860961061161261361461561661761861962062162262362462562662762862963063163263363463563663763863964064164264364464564664764864965065165265365465565665765865966066166266366466566666766866967067167267367467567667767867968068168268368468568668768868969069169269369469569669769869970070170270370470570670770870971071171271371471571671771871972072172272372472572672772872973073173273373473573673773873974074174274374474574674774874975075175275375475575675775875976076176276376476576676776876977077177277377477577677777877978078178278378478578678778878979079179279379479579679779879980080180280380480580680780880981081181281381481581681781881982082182282382482582682782882983083183283383483583683783883984084184284384484584684784884985085185285385485585685785885986086186286386486586686786886987087187287387487587687787887988088188288388488588688788888989089189289389489589689789889990090190290390490590690790890991091191291391491591691791891992092192292392492592692792892993093193293393493593693793893994094194294394494594694794894995095195295395495595695795895996096196296396496596696796896997097197297397497597697797897998098198298398498598698798898999099199299399499599699799899910001001100210031004100510061007100810091010101110121013101410151016101710181019102010211022102310241025102610271028102910301031103210331034103510361037103810391040104110421043104410451046104710481049105010511052105310541055105610571058105910601061106210631064106510661067106810691070107110721073107410751076107710781079108010811082108310841085108610871088108910901091109210931094109510961097109810991100110111021103110411051106110711081109111011111112111311141115111611171118111911201121112211231124112511261127112811291130113111321133113411351136113711381139114011411142114311441145114611471148114911501151115211531154115511561157115811591160116111621163116411651166116711681169117011711172117311741175117611771178117911801181118211831184118511861187118811891190119111921193119411951196119711981199120012011202120312041205120612071208120912101211121212131214121512161217121812191220122112221223122412251226122712281229123012311232123312341235123612371238123912401241124212431244124512461247124812491250125112521253125412551256125712581259126012611262126312641265126612671268126912701271127212731274127512761277127812791280128112821283128412851286128712881289129012911292129312941295129612971298129913001

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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

图 1 研究区地理位置图

Table A-1 Continued

Case	Species	Sex	Age	Weight	Wing	Beak	Tarsus	Middle toe	Claw
8100	191			407.0	454.0	43.0	83.0	14.0	
8105	275			475.0	473.0	47.0	83.0	14.0	
8108	338			465.0	465.0	46.0	83.0	14.0	
8109	4238			754.0	754.0	75.0	83.0	14.0	
8110	6238			1300.0	1300.0	130.0	83.0	14.0	
8114	634			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8117	440			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8120	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8121	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8122	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8123	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8124	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8125	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8126	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8127	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8128	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8129	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8130	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8131	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8132	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8133	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8134	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8135	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8136	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8137	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8138	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8139	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8140	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8141	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8142	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8143	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8144	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8145	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8146	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8147	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8148	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8149	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8150	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8151	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8152	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8153	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8154	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8155	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8156	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8157	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8158	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8159	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8160	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8161	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8162	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8163	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8164	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8165	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8166	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8167	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8168	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8169	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8170	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8171	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8172	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8173	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8174	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8175	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8176	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8177	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8178	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8179	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8180	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8181	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8182	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8183	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8184	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8185	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8186	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8187	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8188	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8189	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8190	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8191	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8192	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8193	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8194	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8195	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8196	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8197	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8198	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	
8199	47			400.0	400.0	40.0	83.0	14.0	

1999

100

DATE	NUMBER	AMOUNT	NAME
10/10/10	1000	1000.00	JOHN DOE
10/11/10	1001	1001.00	JANE DOE
10/12/10	1002	1002.00	JOHN DOE
10/13/10	1003	1003.00	JANE DOE
10/14/10	1004	1004.00	JOHN DOE
10/15/10	1005	1005.00	JANE DOE
10/16/10	1006	1006.00	JOHN DOE
10/17/10	1007	1007.00	JANE DOE
10/18/10	1008	1008.00	JOHN DOE
10/19/10	1009	1009.00	JANE DOE
10/20/10	1010	1010.00	JOHN DOE
10/21/10	1011	1011.00	JANE DOE
10/22/10	1012	1012.00	JOHN DOE
10/23/10	1013	1013.00	JANE DOE
10/24/10	1014	1014.00	JOHN DOE
10/25/10	1015	1015.00	JANE DOE
10/26/10	1016	1016.00	JOHN DOE
10/27/10	1017	1017.00	JANE DOE
10/28/10	1018	1018.00	JOHN DOE
10/29/10	1019	1019.00	JANE DOE
10/30/10	1020	1020.00	JOHN DOE
10/31/10	1021	1021.00	JANE DOE
11/01/10	1022	1022.00	JOHN DOE
11/02/10	1023	1023.00	JANE DOE
11/03/10	1024	1024.00	JOHN DOE
11/04/10	1025	1025.00	JANE DOE
11/05/10	1026	1026.00	JOHN DOE
11/06/10	1027	1027.00	JANE DOE
11/07/10	1028	1028.00	JOHN DOE
11/08/10	1029	1029.00	JANE DOE
11/09/10	1030	1030.00	JOHN DOE
11/10/10	1031	1031.00	JANE DOE
11/11/10	1032	1032.00	JOHN DOE
11/12/10	1033	1033.00	JANE DOE
11/13/10	1034	1034.00	JOHN DOE
11/14/10	1035	1035.00	JANE DOE
11/15/10	1036	1036.00	JOHN DOE
11/16/10	1037	1037.00	JANE DOE
11/17/10	1038	1038.00	JOHN DOE
11/18/10	1039	1039.00	JANE DOE
11/19/10	1040	1040.00	JOHN DOE
11/20/10	1041	1041.00	JANE DOE
11/21/10	1042	1042.00	JOHN DOE
11/22/10	1043	1043.00	JANE DOE
11/23/10	1044	1044.00	JOHN DOE
11/24/10	1045	1045.00	JANE DOE
11/25/10	1046	1046.00	JOHN DOE
11/26/10	1047	1047.00	JANE DOE
11/27/10	1048	1048.00	JOHN DOE
11/28/10	1049	1049.00	JANE DOE
11/29/10	1050	1050.00	JOHN DOE
11/30/10	1051	1051.00	JANE DOE
12/01/10	1052	1052.00	JOHN DOE
12/02/10	1053	1053.00	JANE DOE
12/03/10	1054	1054.00	JOHN DOE
12/04/10	1055	1055.00	JANE DOE
12/05/10	1056	1056.00	JOHN DOE
12/06/10	1057	1057.00	JANE DOE
12/07/10	1058	1058.00	JOHN DOE
12/08/10	1059	1059.00	JANE DOE
12/09/10	1060	1060.00	JOHN DOE
12/10/10	1061	1061.00	JANE DOE
12/11/10	1062	1062.00	JOHN DOE
12/12/10	1063	1063.00	JANE DOE
12/13/10	1064	1064.00	JOHN DOE
12/14/10	1065	1065.00	JANE DOE
12/15/10	1066	1066.00	JOHN DOE
12/16/10	1067	1067.00	JANE DOE
12/17/10	1068	1068.00	JOHN DOE
12/18/10	1069	1069.00	JANE DOE
12/19/10	1070	1070.00	JOHN DOE
12/20/10	1071	1071.00	JANE DOE
12/21/10	1072	1072.00	JOHN DOE
12/22/10	1073	1073.00	JANE DOE
12/23/10	1074	1074.00	JOHN DOE
12/24/10	1075	1075.00	JANE DOE
12/25/10	1076	1076.00	JOHN DOE

Table 1.1 (cont.)

CASE	NUMBER	DATE	STATE	REPORTED	REPORTED BY	REPORTED BY PHONE	REPORTED BY ADDRESS
845	300634	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
846	301126	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
847	301084	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
848	300871	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
849	301124	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
850	300674	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
851	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
852	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
853	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
854	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
855	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
856	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
857	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
858	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
859	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
860	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
861	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
862	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
863	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
864	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
865	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
866	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
867	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
868	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
869	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
870	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
871	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
872	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
873	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84
874	301120	10/1/84	CA	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84	10/1/84

100

[illegible]

Table A.3. Continued

Q20	Q25	Q30	Q35	Q40	Q45	Q50	Q55	Q60	Q65	Q70	Q75	Q80	Q85	Q90	Q95	Q99	Q100
13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27	28-30	31-33	34-36	37-39	40-42	43-45	46-48	49-51	52-54	55-57	58-60	61-63	64-66
17.0	17.4	17.8	18.2	18.6	19.0	19.4	19.8	20.2	20.6	21.0	21.4	21.8	22.2	22.6	23.0	23.4	23.8
17.5	17.9	18.3	18.7	19.1	19.5	19.9	20.3	20.7	21.1	21.5	21.9	22.3	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.9	24.3
18.0	18.4	18.8	19.2	19.6	20.0	20.4	20.8	21.2	21.6	22.0	22.4	22.8	23.2	23.6	24.0	24.4	24.8
18.5	18.9	19.3	19.7	20.1	20.5	20.9	21.3	21.7	22.1	22.5	22.9	23.3	23.7	24.1	24.5	24.9	25.3
19.0	19.4	19.8	20.2	20.6	21.0	21.4	21.8	22.2	22.6	23.0	23.4	23.8	24.2	24.6	25.0	25.4	25.8
19.5	19.9	20.3	20.7	21.1	21.5	21.9	22.3	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.9	24.3	24.7	25.1	25.5	25.9	26.3
20.0	20.4	20.8	21.2	21.6	22.0	22.4	22.8	23.2	23.6	24.0	24.4	24.8	25.2	25.6	26.0	26.4	26.8
20.5	20.9	21.3	21.7	22.1	22.5	22.9	23.3	23.7	24.1	24.5	24.9	25.3	25.7	26.1	26.5	26.9	27.3
21.0	21.4	21.8	22.2	22.6	23.0	23.4	23.8	24.2	24.6	25.0	25.4	25.8	26.2	26.6	27.0	27.4	27.8
21.5	21.9	22.3	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.9	24.3	24.7	25.1	25.5	25.9	26.3	26.7	27.1	27.5	27.9	28.3
22.0	22.4	22.8	23.2	23.6	24.0	24.4	24.8	25.2	25.6	26.0	26.4	26.8	27.2	27.6	28.0	28.4	28.8
22.5	22.9	23.3	23.7	24.1	24.5	24.9	25.3	25.7	26.1	26.5	26.9	27.3	27.7	28.1	28.5	28.9	29.3
23.0	23.4	23.8	24.2	24.6	25.0	25.4	25.8	26.2	26.6	27.0	27.4	27.8	28.2	28.6	29.0	29.4	29.8
23.5	23.9	24.3	24.7	25.1	25.5	25.9	26.3	26.7	27.1	27.5	27.9	28.3	28.7	29.1	29.5	29.9	30.3
24.0	24.4	24.8	25.2	25.6	26.0	26.4	26.8	27.2	27.6	28.0	28.4	28.8	29.2	29.6	30.0	30.4	30.8
24.5	24.9	25.3	25.7	26.1	26.5	26.9	27.3	27.7	28.1	28.5	28.9	29.3	29.7	30.1	30.5	30.9	31.3
25.0	25.4	25.8	26.2	26.6	27.0	27.4	27.8	28.2	28.6	29.0	29.4	29.8	30.2	30.6	31.0	31.4	31.8
25.5	25.9	26.3	26.7	27.1	27.5	27.9	28.3	28.7	29.1	29.5	29.9	30.3	30.7	31.1	31.5	31.9	32.3
26.0	26.4	26.8	27.2	27.6	28.0	28.4	28.8	29.2	29.6	30.0	30.4	30.8	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.4	32.8
26.5	26.9	27.3	27.7	28.1	28.5	28.9	29.3	29.7	30.1	30.5	30.9	31.3	31.7	32.1	32.5	32.9	33.3
27.0	27.4	27.8	28.2	28.6	29.0	29.4	29.8	30.2	30.6	31.0	31.4	31.8	32.2	32.6	33.0	33.4	33.8
27.5	27.9	28.3	28.7	29.1	29.5	29.9	30.3	30.7	31.1	31.5	31.9	32.3	32.7	33.1	33.5	33.9	34.3
28.0	28.4	28.8	29.2	29.6	30.0	30.4	30.8	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.4	32.8	33.2	33.6	34.0	34.4	34.8
28.5	28.9	29.3	29.7	30.1	30.5	30.9	31.3	31.7	32.1	32.5	32.9	33.3	33.7	34.1	34.5	34.9	35.3
29.0	29.4	29.8	30.2	30.6	31.0	31.4	31.8	32.2	32.6	33.0	33.4	33.8	34.2	34.6	35.0	35.4	35.8
29.5	29.9	30.3	30.7	31.1	31.5	31.9	32.3	32.7	33.1	33.5	33.9	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.5	35.9	36.3
30.0	30.4	30.8	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.4	32.8	33.2	33.6	34.0	34.4	34.8	35.2	35.6	36.0	36.4	36.8
30.5	30.9	31.3	31.7	32.1	32.5	32.9	33.3	33.7	34.1	34.5	34.9	35.3	35.7	36.1	36.5	36.9	37.3
31.0	31.4	31.8	32.2	32.6	33.0	33.4	33.8	34.2	34.6	35.0	35.4	35.8	36.2	36.6	37.0	37.4	37.8
31.5	31.9	32.3	32.7	33.1	33.5	33.9	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.5	35.9	36.3	36.7	37.1	37.5	37.9	38.3
32.0	32.4	32.8	33.2	33.6	34.0	34.4	34.8	35.2	35.6	36.0	36.4	36.8	37.2	37.6	38.0	38.4	38.8
32.5	32.9	33.3	33.7	34.1	34.5	34.9	35.3	35.7	36.1	36.5	36.9	37.3	37.7	38.1	38.5	38.9	39.3
33.0	33.4	33.8	34.2	34.6	35.0	35.4	35.8	36.2	36.6	37.0	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.6	39.0	39.4	39.8
33.5	33.9	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.5	35.9	36.3	36.7	37.1	37.5	37.9	38.3	38.7	39.1	39.5	39.9	40.3
34.0	34.4	34.8	35.2	35.6	36.0	36.4	36.8	37.2	37.6	38.0	38.4	38.8	39.2	39.6	40.0	40.4	40.8
34.5	34.9	35.3	35.7	36.1	36.5	36.9	37.3	37.7	38.1	38.5	38.9	39.3	39.7	40.1	40.5	40.9	41.3
35.0	35.4	35.8	36.2	36.6	37.0	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.6	39.0	39.4	39.8	40.2	40.6	41.0	41.4	41.8
35.5	35.9	36.3	36.7	37.1	37.5	37.9	38.3	38.7	39.1	39.5	39.9	40.3	40.7	41.1	41.5	41.9	42.3
36.0	36.4	36.8	37.2	37.6	38.0	38.4	38.8	39.2	39.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	41.2	41.6	42.0	42.4	42.8
36.5	36.9	37.3	37.7	38.1	38.5	38.9	39.3	39.7	40.1	40.5	40.9	41.3	41.7	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.3
37.0	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.6	39.0	39.4	39.8	40.2	40.6	41.0	41.4	41.8	42.2	42.6	43.0	43.4	43.8
37.5	37.9	38.3	38.7	39.1	39.5	39.9	40.3	40.7	41.1	41.5	41.9	42.3	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.9	44.3
38.0	38.4	38.8	39.2	39.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	41.2	41.6	42.0	42.4	42.8	43.2	43.6	44.0	44.4	44.8
38.5	38.9	39.3	39.7	40.1	40.5	40.9	41.3	41.7	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.3	43.7	44.1	44.5	44.9	45.3
39.0	39.4	39.8	40.2	40.6	41.0	41.4	41.8	42.2	42.6	43.0	43.4	43.8	44.2	44.6	45.0	45.4	45.8
39.5	39.9	40.3	40.7	41.1	41.5	41.9	42.3	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.9	44.3	44.7	45.1	45.5	45.9	46.3
40.0	40.4	40.8	41.2	41.6	42.0	42.4	42.8	43.2	43.6	44.0	44.4	44.8	45.2	45.6	46.0	46.4	46.8
40.5	40.9	41.3	41.7	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.3	43.7	44.1	44.5	44.9	45.3	45.7	46.1	46.5	46.9	47.3
41.0	41.4	41.8	42.2	42.6	43.0	43.4	43.8	44.2	44.6	45.0	45.4	45.8	46.2	46.6	47.0	47.4	47.8
41.5	41.9	42.3	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.9	44.3	44.7	45.1	45.5	45.9	46.3	46.7	47.1	47.5	47.9	48.3
42.0	42.4	42.8	43.2	43.6	44.0	44.4	44.8	45.2	45.6	46.0	46.4	46.8	47.2	47.6	48.0	48.4	48.8
42.5	42.9	43.3	43.7	44.1	44.5	44.9	45.3	45.7	46.1	46.5	46.9	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.5	48.9	49.3
43.0	43.4	43.8	44.2	44.6	45.0	45.4	45.8	46.2	46.6	47.0	47.4	47.8	48.2	48.6	49.0	49.4	49.8
43.5	43.9	44.3	44.7	45.1	45.5	45.9	46.3	46.7	47.1	47.5	47.9	48.3	48.7	49.1	49.5	49.9	50.3
44.0	44.4	44.8	45.2	45.6	46.0	46.4	46.8	47.2	47.6	48.0	48.4	48.8	49.2	49.6	50.0	50.4	50.8
44.5	44.9	45.3	45.7	46.1	46.5	46.9	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.5	48.9	49.3	49.7	50.1	50.5	50.9	51.3
45.0	45.4	45.8	46.2	46.6	47.0	47.4	47.8	48.2	48.6	49.0	49.4	49.8	50.2	50.6	51.0	51.4	51.8
45.5	45.9	46.3	46.7	47.1	47.5	47.9	48.3	48.7	49.1	49.5	49.9	50.3	50.7	51.1	51.5	51.9	52.3
46.0	46.4	46.8	47.2	47.6	48.0	48.4	48.8	49.2	49.6	50.0	50.4	50.8	51.2	51.6	52.0	52.4	52.8
46.5	46.9	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.5	48.9	49.3	49.7	50.1	50.5	50.9	51.3	51.7	52.1	52.5	52.9	53.3
47.0	47.4	47.8	48.2	48.6	49.0	49.4	49.8	50.2	50.6	51.0	51.4	51.8	52.2	52.6	53.0	53.4	53.8
47.5	47.9	48.3	48.7	49.1	49.5	49.9	50.3	50.7	51.1	51.5	51.9	52.3	52.7	53.1	53.5	53.9	54.3
48.0	48.4	48.8	49.2	49.6	50.0	50.4	50.8	51.2	51.6	52.0	52.4	52.8	53.2	53.6	54.0	54.4	54.8
48.5	48.9	49.3	49.7	50.1	50.5	50.9	51.3	51.7	52.1	52.5	52.9	53.3	53.7	54.1	54.5	54.9	55.3
49.0	49.4	49.8	50.2	50.6	51.0	51.4	51.8	52.2	52.6	53.0	53.4	53.8	54.2	54.6	55.0	55.4	55.8
49.5	49.9	50.3	50.7	51.1	51.5	51.9	52.3	52.7	53.1	53.5	53.9	54.3	54.7	55.1	55.5	55.9	56.3
50.0	50.4	50.8	51.2	51.6	52.0	52.4	52.8	53.2	53.6	54.0	54.4	54.8	55.2	55.6	56.0	56.4	56.8
50.5	50.9	51.3	51.7	52.1	52.5	52.9	53.3	53.7	54.1	54.5	54.9	55.3	55.7	56.1	56.5	56.9	57.3
51.0	51.4	51.8	52.2	52.6	53.0	53.4	53.8	54.2	54.6	55.0	55.4	55.8	56.2	56.6	57.0	57.4	57.8
51.5	51.9	52.3	52.7	53.1	53.5	53.9	54.3	54.7	55.1	55.5	55.9	56.3	56.7	57.1	57.5	57.9	58.3
52.0	52.4	52.8	53.2	53.6	54.0	54.4	54.8	55.2	55.6	56.0	56.4	56.8	57.2	57.6	58.0	58.4	58.8
52.5	52.9	5															

CONCLUSIONS

[illegible]

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CODE	AGE	SEX	DOB	WGT	HT	WGT/HT	WGT/HT ²	WGT/HT ³	WGT/HT ⁴	WGT/HT ⁵	WGT/HT ⁶	WGT/HT ⁷	WGT/HT ⁸	WGT/HT ⁹	WGT/HT ¹⁰	WGT/HT ¹¹	WGT/HT ¹²	WGT/HT ¹³	WGT/HT ¹⁴	WGT/HT ¹⁵	WGT/HT ¹⁶	WGT/HT ¹⁷	WGT/HT ¹⁸	WGT/HT ¹⁹	WGT/HT ²⁰	WGT/HT ²¹	WGT/HT ²²	WGT/HT ²³	WGT/HT ²⁴	WGT/HT ²⁵	WGT/HT ²⁶	WGT/HT ²⁷	WGT/HT ²⁸	WGT/HT ²⁹	WGT/HT ³⁰	WGT/HT ³¹	WGT/HT ³²	WGT/HT ³³	WGT/HT ³⁴	WGT/HT ³⁵	WGT/HT ³⁶	WGT/HT ³⁷	WGT/HT ³⁸	WGT/HT ³⁹	WGT/HT ⁴⁰	WGT/HT ⁴¹	WGT/HT ⁴²	WGT/HT ⁴³	WGT/HT ⁴⁴	WGT/HT ⁴⁵	WGT/HT ⁴⁶	WGT/HT ⁴⁷	WGT/HT ⁴⁸	WGT/HT ⁴⁹	WGT/HT ⁵⁰	WGT/HT ⁵¹	WGT/HT ⁵²	WGT/HT ⁵³	WGT/HT ⁵⁴	WGT/HT ⁵⁵	WGT/HT ⁵⁶	WGT/HT ⁵⁷	WGT/HT ⁵⁸	WGT/HT ⁵⁹	WGT/HT ⁶⁰	WGT/HT ⁶¹	WGT/HT ⁶²	WGT/HT ⁶³	WGT/HT ⁶⁴	WGT/HT ⁶⁵	WGT/HT ⁶⁶	WGT/HT ⁶⁷	WGT/HT ⁶⁸	WGT/HT ⁶⁹	WGT/HT ⁷⁰	WGT/HT ⁷¹	WGT/HT ⁷²	WGT/HT ⁷³	WGT/HT ⁷⁴	WGT/HT ⁷⁵	WGT/HT ⁷⁶	WGT/HT ⁷⁷	WGT/HT ⁷⁸	WGT/HT ⁷⁹	WGT/HT ⁸⁰	WGT/HT ⁸¹	WGT/HT ⁸²	WGT/HT ⁸³	WGT/HT ⁸⁴	WGT/HT ⁸⁵	WGT/HT ⁸⁶	WGT/HT ⁸⁷	WGT/HT ⁸⁸	WGT/HT ⁸⁹	WGT/HT ⁹⁰	WGT/HT ⁹¹	WGT/HT ⁹²	WGT/HT ⁹³	WGT/HT ⁹⁴	WGT/HT ⁹⁵	WGT/HT ⁹⁶	WGT/HT ⁹⁷	WGT/HT ⁹⁸	WGT/HT ⁹⁹	WGT/HT ¹⁰⁰	WGT/HT ¹⁰¹	WGT/HT ¹⁰²	WGT/HT ¹⁰³	WGT/HT ¹⁰⁴	WGT/HT ¹⁰⁵	WGT/HT ¹⁰⁶	WGT/HT ¹⁰⁷	WGT/HT ¹⁰⁸	WGT/HT ¹⁰⁹	WGT/HT ¹¹⁰	WGT/HT ¹¹¹	WGT/HT ¹¹²	WGT/HT ¹¹³	WGT/HT ¹¹⁴	WGT/HT ¹¹⁵	WGT/HT ¹¹⁶	WGT/HT ¹¹⁷	WGT/HT ¹¹⁸	WGT/HT ¹¹⁹	WGT/HT ¹²⁰	WGT/HT ¹²¹	WGT/HT ¹²²	WGT/HT ¹²³	WGT/HT ¹²⁴	WGT/HT ¹²⁵	WGT/HT ¹²⁶	WGT/HT ¹²⁷	WGT/HT ¹²⁸	WGT/HT ¹²⁹	WGT/HT ¹³⁰	WGT/HT ¹³¹	WGT/HT ¹³²	WGT/HT ¹³³	WGT/HT ¹³⁴	WGT/HT ¹³⁵	WGT/HT ¹³⁶	WGT/HT ¹³⁷	WGT/HT ¹³⁸	WGT/HT ¹³⁹	WGT/HT ¹⁴⁰	WGT/HT ¹⁴¹	WGT/HT ¹⁴²	WGT/HT ¹⁴³	WGT/HT ¹⁴⁴	WGT/HT ¹⁴⁵	WGT/HT ¹⁴⁶	WGT/HT ¹⁴⁷	WGT/HT ¹⁴⁸	WGT/HT ¹⁴⁹	WGT/HT ¹⁵⁰	WGT/HT ¹⁵¹	WGT/HT ¹⁵²	WGT/HT ¹⁵³	WGT/HT ¹⁵⁴	WGT/HT ¹⁵⁵	WGT/HT ¹⁵⁶	WGT/HT ¹⁵⁷	WGT/HT ¹⁵⁸	WGT/HT ¹⁵⁹	WGT/HT ¹⁶⁰	WGT/HT ¹⁶¹	WGT/HT ¹⁶²	WGT/HT ¹⁶³	WGT/HT ¹⁶⁴	WGT/HT ¹⁶⁵	WGT/HT ¹⁶⁶	WGT/HT ¹⁶⁷	WGT/HT ¹⁶⁸	WGT/HT ¹⁶⁹	WGT/HT ¹⁷⁰	WGT/HT ¹⁷¹	WGT/HT ¹⁷²	WGT/HT ¹⁷³	WGT/HT ¹⁷⁴	WGT/HT ¹⁷⁵	WGT/HT ¹⁷⁶	WGT/HT ¹⁷⁷	WGT/HT ¹⁷⁸	WGT/HT ¹⁷⁹	WGT/HT ¹⁸⁰	WGT/HT ¹⁸¹	WGT/HT ¹⁸²	WGT/HT ¹⁸³	WGT/HT ¹⁸⁴	WGT/HT ¹⁸⁵	WGT/HT ¹⁸⁶	WGT/HT ¹⁸⁷	WGT/HT ¹⁸⁸	WGT/HT ¹⁸⁹	WGT/HT ¹⁹⁰	WGT/HT ¹⁹¹	WGT/HT ¹⁹²	WGT/HT ¹⁹³	WGT/HT ¹⁹⁴	WGT/HT ¹⁹⁵	WGT/HT ¹⁹⁶	WGT/HT ¹⁹⁷	WGT/HT ¹⁹⁸	WGT/HT ¹⁹⁹	WGT/HT ²⁰⁰	WGT/HT ²⁰¹	WGT/HT ²⁰²	WGT/HT ²⁰³	WGT/HT ²⁰⁴	WGT/HT ²⁰⁵	WGT/HT ²⁰⁶	WGT/HT ²⁰⁷	WGT/HT ²⁰⁸	WGT/HT ²⁰⁹	WGT/HT ²¹⁰	WGT/HT ²¹¹	WGT/HT ²¹²	WGT/HT ²¹³	WGT/HT ²¹⁴	WGT/HT ²¹⁵	WGT/HT ²¹⁶	WGT/HT ²¹⁷	WGT/HT ²¹⁸	WGT/HT ²¹⁹	WGT/HT ²²⁰	WGT/HT ²²¹	WGT/HT ²²²	WGT/HT ²²³	WGT/HT ²²⁴	WGT/HT ²²⁵	WGT/HT ²²⁶	WGT/HT ²²⁷	WGT/HT ²²⁸	WGT/HT ²²⁹	WGT/HT ²³⁰	WGT/HT ²³¹	WGT/HT ²³²	WGT/HT ²³³	WGT/HT ²³⁴	WGT/HT ²³⁵	WGT/HT ²³⁶	WGT/HT ²³⁷	WGT/HT ²³⁸	WGT/HT ²³⁹	WGT/HT ²⁴⁰	WGT/HT ²⁴¹	WGT/HT ²⁴²	WGT/HT ²⁴³	WGT/HT ²⁴⁴	WGT/HT ^{245</}
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100

[illegible]

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Table A.1.. Cont (contd)

CRIC	RA1	RA2	RA3	SPR3	SPR12	SPR23	BYR34	BYR45	LM45	LOSL	LM100M	LM40T5
0000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	17.7	3.7	394.8	394.8	394.8	73.9	24.8
0001	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	14.2	-0.0	432.8	432.8	432.8	71.0	24.1
0002	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	34.2	10.3	448.0	448.0	448.0	74.0	24.0
0003	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	14.0	0.0	453.8	453.8	453.8	74.0	24.0
0004	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	17.8	-0.0	430.0	430.0	430.0	71.0	24.0
0005	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	17.8	0.0	444.8	444.8	444.8	74.0	24.0
0006	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	10.4	0.0	450.0	450.0	450.0	74.0	24.0
0007	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	14.0	0.0	431.0	431.0	431.0	71.0	24.0
0008	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	10.4	0.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	74.0	24.0
0009	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	14.0	0.0	446.0	446.0	446.0	74.0	24.0
0010	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	17.7	0.0	432.0	432.0	432.0	71.0	24.0
0011	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	14.0	0.0	447.0	447.0	447.0	74.0	24.0
0012	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	34.2	10.3	448.0	448.0	448.0	74.0	24.0
0013	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	14.0	0.0	453.8	453.8	453.8	74.0	24.0
0014	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	17.8	-0.0	430.0	430.0	430.0	71.0	24.0
0015	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	17.8	0.0	444.8	444.8	444.8	74.0	24.0
0016	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	10.4	0.0	450.0	450.0	450.0	74.0	24.0
0017	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	14.0	0.0	431.0	431.0	431.0	71.0	24.0
0018	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	10.4	0.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	74.0	24.0
0019	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	14.0	0.0	446.0	446.0	446.0	74.0	24.0
0020	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	17.7	0.0	432.0	432.0	432.0	71.0	24.0
0021	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	14.0	0.0	447.0	447.0	447.0	74.0	24.0
0022	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	34.2	10.3	448.0	448.0	448.0	74.0	24.0
0023	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	14.0	0.0	453.8	453.8	453.8	74.0	24.0
0024	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	17.8	-0.0	430.0	430.0	430.0	71.0	24.0
0025	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	17.8	0.0	444.8	444.8	444.8	74.0	24.0
0026	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	10.4	0.0	450.0	450.0	450.0	74.0	24.0
0027	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	14.0	0.0	431.0	431.0	431.0	71.0	24.0
0028	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	10.4	0.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	74.0	24.0
0029	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	14.0	0.0	446.0	446.0	446.0	74.0	24.0
0030	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	17.7	0.0	432.0	432.0	432.0	71.0	24.0
0031	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	14.0	0.0	447.0	447.0	447.0	74.0	24.0
0032	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	34.2	10.3	448.0	448.0	448.0	74.0	24.0
0033	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	14.0	0.0	453.8	453.8	453.8	74.0	24.0
0034	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	17.8	-0.0	430.0	430.0	430.0	71.0	24.0
0035	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	17.8	0.0	444.8	444.8	444.8	74.0	24.0
0036	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	10.4	0.0	450.0	450.0	450.0	74.0	24.0
0037	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	14.0	0.0	431.0	431.0	431.0	71.0	24.0
0038	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	10.4	0.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	74.0	24.0
0039	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	14.0	0.0	446.0	446.0	446.0	74.0	24.0
0040	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	17.7	0.0	432.0	432.0	432.0	71.0	24.0
0041	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	14.0	0.0	447.0	447.0	447.0	74.0	24.0
0042	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	34.2	10.3	448.0	448.0	448.0	74.0	24.0
0043	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	14.0	0.0	453.8	453.8	453.8	74.0	24.0
0044	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	17.8	-0.0	430.0	430.0	430.0	71.0	24.0
0045	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	17.8	0.0	444.8	444.8	444.8	74.0	24.0
0046	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	10.4	0.0	450.0	450.0	450.0	74.0	24.0
0047	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	14.0	0.0	431.0	431.0	431.0	71.0	24.0
0048	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	10.4	0.0	440.0	440.0	440.0	74.0	24.0
0049	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	14.0	0.0	446.0	446.0	446.0	74.0	24.0
0050	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	17.7	0.0	432.0	432.0	432.0	71.0	24.0

Table A.1: Continued

Code	Year	Region	Country	Area	Pop.	Lat.	Long.	Alt.	Area
001	1990	North America	USA	9,526,468	248,709,000	38.91	-98.51	4,420	9,526,468
002	1990	South America	Brazil	8,511,965	149,203,000	-15.78	-47.91	5,491	8,511,965
003	1990	Europe	Germany	357,021	63,000,000	52.52	13.40	546	357,021
004	1990	Europe	France	643,801	61,000,000	48.86	2.33	310	643,801
005	1990	Europe	Italy	301,330	57,000,000	45.76	12.10	998	301,330
006	1990	Europe	Spain	505,992	40,000,000	40.41	-4.35	2,034	505,992
007	1990	Europe	UK	244,818	57,000,000	55.95	0.12	687	244,818
008	1990	Europe	Sweden	449,964	9,000,000	59.33	18.06	669	449,964
009	1990	Europe	Norway	385,203	4,500,000	59.91	19.07	669	385,203
010	1990	Europe	Denmark	43,094	5,300,000	55.68	12.57	165	43,094
011	1990	Europe	Finland	130,385	5,300,000	64.96	25.27	165	130,385
012	1990	Europe	Poland	312,685	38,000,000	52.23	21.01	165	312,685
013	1990	Europe	Czech Rep.	78,866	10,500,000	49.75	15.46	165	78,866
014	1990	Europe	Slovak Rep.	48,846	5,400,000	48.68	19.24	165	48,846
015	1990	Europe	Hungary	101,303	10,500,000	47.05	19.04	165	101,303
016	1990	Europe	Romania	237,500	22,500,000	45.76	24.12	165	237,500
017	1990	Europe	Bulgaria	110,910	8,500,000	42.71	25.50	165	110,910
018	1990	Europe	Greece	131,957	11,000,000	39.07	21.72	165	131,957
019	1990	Europe	Turkey	783,562	65,000,000	39.93	35.29	165	783,562
020	1990	Europe	USSR	17,098,242	285,000,000	55.75	37.61	165	17,098,242
021	1990	Europe	Yugoslavia	101,847	23,000,000	45.76	19.04	165	101,847
022	1990	Europe	Croatia	56,538	4,500,000	45.76	19.04	165	56,538
023	1990	Europe	Slovenia	20,271	2,000,000	46.05	14.81	165	20,271
024	1990	Europe	Serbia	77,474	10,500,000	44.01	21.01	165	77,474
025	1990	Europe	Bosnia	51,129	4,500,000	45.76	19.04	165	51,129
026	1990	Europe	Herzegovina	10,908	1,000,000	45.76	19.04	165	10,908
027	1990	Europe	Albania	28,748	4,500,000	41.33	20.17	165	28,748
028	1990	Europe	Macedonia	20,710	2,000,000	41.88	21.72	165	20,710
029	1990	Europe	Bulgaria	110,910	8,500,000	42.71	25.50	165	110,910
030	1990	Europe	Greece	131,957	11,000,000	39.07	21.72	165	131,957
031	1990	Europe	Turkey	783,562	65,000,000	39.93	35.29	165	783,562
032	1990	Europe	USSR	17,098,242	285,000,000	55.75	37.61	165	17,098,242
033	1990	Europe	Yugoslavia	101,847	23,000,000	45.76	19.04	165	101,847
034	1990	Europe	Croatia	56,538	4,500,000	45.76	19.04	165	56,538
035	1990	Europe	Slovenia	20,271	2,000,000	46.05	14.81	165	20,271
036	1990	Europe	Serbia	77,474	10,500,000	44.01	21.01	165	77,474
037	1990	Europe	Bosnia	51,129	4,500,000	45.76	19.04	165	51,129
038	1990	Europe	Herzegovina	10,908	1,000,000	45.76	19.04	165	10,908
039	1990	Europe	Albania	28,748	4,500,000	41.33	20.17	165	28,748
040	1990	Europe	Macedonia	20,710	2,000,000	41.88	21.72	165	20,710
041	1990	Europe	Bulgaria	110,910	8,500,000	42.71	25.50	165	110,910
042	1990	Europe	Greece	131,957	11,000,000	39.07	21.72	165	131,957
043	1990	Europe	Turkey	783,562	65,000,000	39.93	35.29	165	783,562
044	1990	Europe	USSR	17,098,242	285,000,000	55.75	37.61	165	17,098,242
045	1990	Europe	Yugoslavia	101,847	23,000,000	45.76	19.04	165	101,847
046	1990	Europe	Croatia	56,538	4,500,000	45.76	19.04	165	56,538
047	1990	Europe	Slovenia	20,271	2,000,000	46.05	14.81	165	20,271
048	1990	Europe	Serbia	77,474	10,500,000	44.01	21.01	165	77,474
049	1990	Europe	Bosnia	51,129	4,500,000	45.76	19.04	165	51,129
050	1990	Europe	Herzegovina	10,908	1,000,000	45.76	19.04	165	10,908

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1. The first part of the book discusses the current state of the world and the challenges we face.

2. The second part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

3. The third part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

4. The fourth part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

5. The fifth part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

6. The sixth part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

7. The seventh part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

8. The eighth part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

9. The ninth part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

10. The tenth part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

11. The eleventh part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

12. The twelfth part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

13. The thirteenth part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

14. The fourteenth part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

15. The fifteenth part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

16. The sixteenth part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

17. The seventeenth part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

18. The eighteenth part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

19. The nineteenth part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

20. The twentieth part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

21. The twenty-first part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

22. The twenty-second part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

23. The twenty-third part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

24. The twenty-fourth part of the book discusses the future of the world and the challenges we face.

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DATE	LITERS	GALLONS	LITERS	LITERS
01/01	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/02	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/03	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/04	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/05	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/06	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/07	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/08	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/09	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/10	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/11	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/12	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/13	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/14	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/15	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/16	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/17	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/18	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/19	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/20	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/21	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/22	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/23	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/24	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/25	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/26	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/27	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/28	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/29	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/30	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0
01/31	10.0	2.6	10.0	10.0

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Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099
1990	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099

Appendix B

PROBABILITY TABLES

Table B.1: Louisiana State University Test Sample Data

CODE	NUMBER	SEX	AGE	WEIGHT	BOIL	WATCOM	SUPCOM	STRENGTH	SUPCOM	STRENGTH	BOIL	WEIGHT
11	01-1	1	1	433.00	484.00	18.00	30.00	37.10	38.00	38.00	484.00	433.00
12	02-0	1	0	435.00	484.00	19.00	30.00	38.00	38.00	37.00	484.00	435.00
13	03-1	1	0	434.00	480.00	11.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	34.00	480.00	434.00
14	04-1	1	1	436.00	482.00	17.00	30.00	31.00	32.00	32.00	482.00	436.00
15	05-0	1	1	431.00	479.00	17.00	30.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	479.00	431.00
16	06-0	1	0	431.00	479.00	17.00	30.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	479.00	431.00
17	07-1	1	1	431.00	479.00	17.00	30.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	479.00	431.00
18	08-0	1	0	431.00	479.00	17.00	30.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	479.00	431.00
19	09-0	1	0	431.00	479.00	17.00	30.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	479.00	431.00
20	10-0	1	0	431.00	479.00	17.00	30.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	479.00	431.00
21	11-0	1	0	431.00	479.00	17.00	30.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	479.00	431.00
22	12-0	1	0	431.00	479.00	17.00	30.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	479.00	431.00
23	13-0	1	0	431.00	479.00	17.00	30.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	479.00	431.00
24	14-0	1	0	431.00	479.00	17.00	30.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	479.00	431.00
25	15-0	1	0	431.00	479.00	17.00	30.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	479.00	431.00
26	16-0	1	0	431.00	479.00	17.00	30.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	479.00	431.00
27	17-0	1	0	431.00	479.00	17.00	30.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	479.00	431.00

Table B.1. Continued

CASE	RAD	EXPLOS	RADIUS	EXPLOS	LRAD	LRAD2	LRAD3	LRAD4	LRAD5	LRAD6	LRAD7
1.1	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1.2	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1.3	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1.4	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1.5	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1.6	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1.7	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1.8	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1.9	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2.0	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2.1	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2.2	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2.3	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2.4	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2.5	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2.6	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2.7	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2.8	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2.9	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3.0	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3.1	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3.2	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3.3	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3.4	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3.5	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3.6	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3.7	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3.8	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3.9	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4.0	0.0	0.0	10.00	10.00	435.00	870.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

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Table 8-21: Cont (Incrd)

CHIC	RAJ	APRICE	BRIDGE	BBBIS	LEAK	LOGL	LARCOB	LARPOB	LYRPOB	LAPUBB	LYRUBB
00	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
01	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
02	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
03	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
04	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
05	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
06	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
07	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
08	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
09	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
10	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
11	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
12	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
13	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
14	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
15	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
16	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
17	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
18	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
19	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
20	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
21	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
22	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
23	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
24	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
25	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
26	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
27	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
28	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
29	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00
30	01.00	01.00	02.00	00.00	001.00	000.00	00.00	01.00	00.00	01.00	01.00

1999: 205–225.

1992-1993

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APPENDIX C
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1	7/1/2017	71	67	2223230023	71
2	8/1/2017	71	70	22232304420	72
3	9/1/2017	81	77	22232304450	73
4	10/1/2017	81	82	22232304450	74
5	11/1/2017	81	83	22232304450	75
6	12/1/2017	82	84	22232304450	76
7	1/1/2018	81	85	22232304450	77
8	2/1/2018	82	86	22232304450	78

Year	Country	Population	Life expectancy	Infant mortality	Health expenditure	Health expenditure per capita
1990	China	1,193,000,000	68.2	100.0	0.000	0.000
1991	China	1,200,000,000	68.5	98.0	0.000	0.000
1992	China	1,207,000,000	68.8	96.0	0.000	0.000
1993	China	1,214,000,000	69.1	94.0	0.000	0.000
1994	China	1,221,000,000	69.4	92.0	0.000	0.000
1995	China	1,228,000,000	69.7	90.0	0.000	0.000
1996	China	1,235,000,000	70.0	88.0	0.000	0.000
1997	China	1,242,000,000	70.3	86.0	0.000	0.000
1998	China	1,249,000,000	70.6	84.0	0.000	0.000
1999	China	1,256,000,000	70.9	82.0	0.000	0.000
2000	China	1,263,000,000	71.2	80.0	0.000	0.000
2001	China	1,270,000,000	71.5	78.0	0.000	0.000
2002	China	1,277,000,000	71.8	76.0	0.000	0.000
2003	China	1,284,000,000	72.1	74.0	0.000	0.000
2004	China	1,291,000,000	72.4	72.0	0.000	0.000
2005	China	1,298,000,000	72.7	70.0	0.000	0.000
2006	China	1,305,000,000	73.0	68.0	0.000	0.000
2007	China	1,312,000,000	73.3	66.0	0.000	0.000
2008	China	1,319,000,000	73.6	64.0	0.000	0.000
2009	China	1,326,000,000	73.9	62.0	0.000	0.000
2010	China	1,333,000,000	74.2	60.0	0.000	0.000
2011	China	1,340,000,000	74.5	58.0	0.000	0.000
2012	China	1,347,000,000	74.8	56.0	0.000	0.000
2013	China	1,354,000,000	75.1	54.0	0.000	0.000
2014	China	1,361,000,000	75.4	52.0	0.000	0.000
2015	China	1,368,000,000	75.7	50.0	0.000	0.000
2016	China	1,375,000,000	76.0	48.0	0.000	0.000
2017	China	1,382,000,000	76.3	46.0	0.000	0.000
2018	China	1,389,000,000	76.6	44.0	0.000	0.000
2019	China	1,396,000,000	76.9	42.0	0.000	0.000
2020	China	1,403,000,000	77.2	40.0	0.000	0.000

Table C.1. Continued

Year	Age	Sex	Region	Species	Group	Length	Weight	Condition
1999	1	M	1	1	1	1	1	1
2000	2	F	2	2	2	2	2	2
2001	3	M	3	3	3	3	3	3
2002	4	F	4	4	4	4	4	4
2003	5	M	5	5	5	5	5	5
2004	6	F	6	6	6	6	6	6
2005	7	M	7	7	7	7	7	7
2006	8	F	8	8	8	8	8	8
2007	9	M	9	9	9	9	9	9
2008	10	F	10	10	10	10	10	10
2009	11	M	11	11	11	11	11	11
2010	12	F	12	12	12	12	12	12
2011	13	M	13	13	13	13	13	13
2012	14	F	14	14	14	14	14	14
2013	15	M	15	15	15	15	15	15
2014	16	F	16	16	16	16	16	16
2015	17	M	17	17	17	17	17	17
2016	18	F	18	18	18	18	18	18
2017	19	M	19	19	19	19	19	19
2018	20	F	20	20	20	20	20	20
2019	21	M	21	21	21	21	21	21
2020	22	F	22	22	22	22	22	22
2021	23	M	23	23	23	23	23	23
2022	24	F	24	24	24	24	24	24
2023	25	M	25	25	25	25	25	25
2024	26	F	26	26	26	26	26	26
2025	27	M	27	27	27	27	27	27
2026	28	F	28	28	28	28	28	28
2027	29	M	29	29	29	29	29	29
2028	30	F	30	30	30	30	30	30
2029	31	M	31	31	31	31	31	31
2030	32	F	32	32	32	32	32	32
2031	33	M	33	33	33	33	33	33
2032	34	F	34	34	34	34	34	34
2033	35	M	35	35	35	35	35	35
2034	36	F	36	36	36	36	36	36
2035	37	M	37	37	37	37	37	37
2036	38	F	38	38	38	38	38	38
2037	39	M	39	39	39	39	39	39
2038	40	F	40	40	40	40	40	40
2039	41	M	41	41	41	41	41	41
2040	42	F	42	42	42	42	42	42
2041	43	M	43	43	43	43	43	43
2042	44	F	44	44	44	44	44	44
2043	45	M	45	45	45	45	45	45
2044	46	F	46	46	46	46	46	46
2045	47	M	47	47	47	47	47	47
2046	48	F	48	48	48	48	48	48
2047	49	M	49	49	49	49	49	49
2048	50	F	50	50	50	50	50	50
2049	51	M	51	51	51	51	51	51
2050	52	F	52	52	52	52	52	52
2051	53	M	53	53	53	53	53	53
2052	54	F	54	54	54	54	54	54
2053	55	M	55	55	55	55	55	55
2054	56	F	56	56	56	56	56	56
2055	57	M	57	57	57	57	57	57
2056	58	F	58	58	58	58	58	58
2057	59	M	59	59	59	59	59	59
2058	60	F	60	60	60	60	60	60
2059	61	M	61	61	61	61	61	61
2060	62	F	62	62	62	62	62	62
2061	63	M	63	63	63	63	63	63
2062	64	F	64	64	64	64	64	64
2063	65	M	65	65	65	65	65	65
2064	66	F	66	66	66	66	66	66
2065	67	M	67	67	67	67	67	67
2066	68	F	68	68	68	68	68	68
2067	69	M	69	69	69	69	69	69
2068	70	F	70	70	70	70	70	70
2069	71	M	71	71	71	71	71	71
2070	72	F	72	72	72	72	72	72
2071	73	M	73	73	73	73	73	73
2072	74	F	74	74	74	74	74	74
2073	75	M	75	75	75	75	75	75
2074	76	F	76	76	76	76	76	76
2075	77	M	77	77	77	77	77	77
2076	78	F	78	78	78	78	78	78
2077	79	M	79	79	79	79	79	79
2078	80	F	80	80	80	80	80	80
2079	81	M	81	81	81	81	81	81
2080	82	F	82	82	82	82	82	82
2081	83	M	83	83	83	83	83	83
2082	84	F	84	84	84	84	84	84
2083	85	M	85	85	85	85	85	85
2084	86	F	86	86	86	86	86	86
2085	87	M	87	87	87	87	87	87
2086	88	F	88	88	88	88	88	88
2087	89	M	89	89	89	89	89	89
2088	90	F	90	90	90	90	90	90
2089	91	M	91	91	91	91	91	91
2090	92	F	92	92	92	92	92	92
2091	93	M	93	93	93	93	93	93
2092	94	F	94	94	94	94	94	94
2093	95	M	95	95	95	95	95	95
2094	96	F	96	96	96	96	96	96
2095	97	M	97	97	97	97	97	97
2096	98	F	98	98	98	98	98	98
2097	99	M	99	99	99	99	99	99
2098	100	F	100	100	100	100	100	100
2099	101	M	101	101	101	101	101	101
2100	102	F	102	102	102	102	102	102

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RESUME OF CAREER

Mary Wilson (nee) Thomas completed her undergraduate B.S. degree in Criminal Justice from the University of Southern Mississippi in May 1965. In January, 1966, she attended a school at Louisiana State University. Mary earned a Master of Arts degree in physical anthropology in May 1962. She began her doctoral career in forensic anthropology at the University of Florida in August 1962.

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I certify that I have read this study and that in my opinion it conforms to acceptable standards of scholarly presentation and is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.


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This dissertation was submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the Department of Anthropology in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and to the Graduate School and was accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

December 1988

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